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The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION
Weather: Fair, windy, cold today,
tonight. Cloudy and cold tomorrow.
Temperature range: today 14-27;
Thursday 10-20. Details, page B4.

No. 43,441 NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1976 25 cents beyond 35-mile zone from New York City, except Long Island. Higher in air delivery cities. 20 CENTS



Yunich Quits as M.T.A. Chairman; Denies Being Pressured by Carey

By LESLIE MAITLAND
In a surprise announcement yesterday, David L. Yunich said he was resigning as chairman of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority—the \$80,000-a-year post to which he had been appointed by Gov. Malcolm Wilson.
Mr. Yunich made public a letter to Governor Carey dated Dec. 29 in which he asked that his resignation “become effective at your earliest convenience.”
The 59-year-old administrator, a former vice chairman of R. H. Macy & Company, joined the M.T.A. on May 2, 1974. He said yesterday that he felt the time was appropriate for him to return to the private business world.
Mr. Yunich denied that he had been pressured to resign by the Carey administration, with which he has openly battled in recent months, but he noted that a chairman who had been appointed by the current Governor “could get more cooperation from Albany than I’ve been able to get.”
The conflict between Mr. Yunich and Governor Carey flared last October, when the chairman said a fare increase of 10 cents or 15 cents for New York City subways and buses might be required—a move that the Governor described as “unthinkable.” The authority, under Mr.



The New York Times/Robert Walter
David L. Yunich as he announced his resignation yesterday.

GOVERNOR PARDONS 7 TO 'CLOSE THE BOOK' ON ATTICA EPISODE

HE SEEKS TO CORRECT 'WRONGS'
Term of Eighth Ex-Inmate Involved in Uprising Is Commuted—Move Against Troopers Barred

By TOM GOLDSTEIN
Governor Carey moved yesterday to “firmly and finally close the book” on the 1971 prison uprising at Attica as he pardoned seven former Attica inmates and commuted the sentence of an eighth who participated in the riot.
At the same time, the Governor said that no disciplinary action would be taken against 20 of the state troopers and

prison guards who had taken part in the bloody retaking of the upstate prison during which 39 men, including 10 hostages, were killed. Altogether, there were 43 fatalities during the episode.
Yesterday’s unexpected action by Governor Carey meant that none of the seven convicted inmates—who are not now in prison as a result of crimes related to the 1971 uprising—will face incarceration.
Parole Possible 17 Years Early
The eighth inmate, John Hill, has been serving a 20-year-to-life sentence as a result of his conviction in April 1974 of killing William Quim, a prison guard, in the early days of the riot. Mr. Hill’s sentence was commuted, making him eligible for parole next month—17 years before his minimum period of imprisonment would have expired.
The Governor said that after reviewing all the material relating to the uprising and subsequent prosecution of inmates, he had come “to the most distressing, indeed the most disappointing moment in my tenure as Governor of this state.”
“For I now must conclude that the conduct of this investigation and prosecution has been such that we now confront the real possibility that the law itself may well fall into disrespect,” he said. “Hence, I have concluded that, as Governor, I have the final responsibility to bring this tragic affair to a conclusion which, however unsatisfactory, will foster respect for our system of justice as one capable of recognizing and correcting its wrongs.”

62 Named in Indictments
Altogether, 62 inmates were named in indictments stemming from the four-day prison uprising. One correction officer was indicted. Two inmates were convicted at trials, and six other defendants entered pleas of guilty to less serious crimes than those with which they had originally been charged.
All but one of the remaining indictments—that of an inmate who is still a fugitive—have already been dismissed.
Mr. Hill, who had been in Attica on a parole violation charge, is serving his 20-year-to-life sentence at Greenhaven Correctional Facility. When informed yesterday by William Kunstler, one of his lawyers, of the Governor’s action, Mr. Hill, who is a Mohawk Indian, said: “The only thing that got me through

Continued on Page A10, Col. 1



OF ALEX ROSE joined his widow, Elsie, upper right, to pay tribute to the Liberal Party leader yesterday. Also attending were Gov. Carey, John V. Lindsay and his wife, Mary, and Robert F. Wagner. Page B5.

id Frees Red Leader on Bail Abolishes Franco-Era Court

By JAMES M. MARKHAM
Special to The New York Times
Dec. 30—Santiago Carrillo, general of the Communist Party, emerged this afternoon from prison on \$4,400 bail, gaining the right to reside in his own country.
After Mr. Carrillo left prison, he announced that it was the Court of Public Order, which considered his case and which decided on political cases during the Franco era, that would be abolished.
The case is following its normal course, commented Joaquin Ruiz-Giménez, a prominent Christian Democratic politician who is Mr. Carrillo’s lawyer. “And I think it may end up in the archives.”
Partisans of the nationalist cause in the Spanish Civil War have accused Mr. Carrillo of ordering the execution of political prisoners—an accusation he has denied. A general amnesty proclaimed by Franco in 1969, covering crimes arising from the civil war, excludes any chance that Mr. Carrillo could be prosecuted for the alleged executions.
More than prosecuting him, the Government will now have the burden of protecting Mr. Carrillo, since there is widespread fear that his outspoken enemies on the right may try to kill him.
“If terrorist crimes are the only ones that do not merit amnesty, Santiago Car-

Continued on Page A6, Col. 1

BIG CITIES PROTESTING ON U.S. WORKS FUNDS

Distribution Said to Favor Suburbs With Less Unemployment
By ERNEST HOLSENDOERF
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Disgruntled city officials around the country are protesting the distribution of \$2 billion in public works funds by the Commerce Department, and a move was begun today to subpoena them with the prospect of additional funds.
Mayors, most of them from big cities, say that the funds are going disproportionately to suburbs, small cities and localities that appear to have less unemployment than some cities that have lost out.
“A review of the grants shows clearly that the Ford Administration awarded smaller local governmental jurisdictions a disproportionate share,” Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark said yesterday on behalf of the United States Conference

Continued on Page A6, Col. 6

Court Curbs L.I. Incinerator Use; Jersey Urged to Ban Carcinogens

Shutdown Is Threatened
By MAX H. SEIGEL

A Federal judge has barred the operation of an incinerator on Long Island, whenever the wind blows from the east, to prevent pollutants from moving into populated areas of Queens and Westchester.
Judge Thomas C. Platt also ruled late Wednesday in Federal Court in Brooklyn that the facility, which is in Port Washington and is known as the “Roslyn incinerator,” be shut down whenever the air over the district was stagnant.
He also told the Town of North Hempstead that it must either improve the quality of emissions from the incinerator or close it permanently by Jan. 11, 1978. The Federal Government had asked that the incinerator either be upgraded or shut down.
At the same time, he ordered that the Town of North Hempstead make adjustments in its refuse-dumping to “minimize the odors that are wafted westward across the adjacent residential areas.” The judge also declared that “in no event should the dumping of any putrescible materials be permitted” in the part of the landfill near Wakefield Avenue, close to many small residences.
Judge Platt issued these rulings at the end of a month-long trial during which the Federal Government sought to have North Hempstead either upgrade the in-

Continued on Page A10, Col. 2

Panel Warns Industries
By MARTIN WALDRON
Special to The New York Times

TRENTON, Dec. 30—A New Jersey State Senate committee recommended today that the Legislature ban 16 cancer-causing chemicals from the state as part of a far-reaching program to cut the high rate of cancer in the state. It also urged a 1-cent increase in the cigarette tax to finance prevention efforts.
The committee said that a healthy environment was more important than jobs, and the committee chairman, State Senator John M. Skevin, Democrat of Oradell, said if it became necessary to keep carcinogens out of the state’s air and water, the Legislature should close down offending industries by law.
Although concern is growing about the rate of cancer deaths in New Jersey—said to be 74 percent higher than any other state—any move to shut down any portion of the \$2 billion-a-year chemical industry in New Jersey would provoke strong opposition because of the state’s rate of unemployment, which is the highest in the United States.
State pollution experts said that it probably would not come to that, at least not immediately, since the true situation had not yet been defined.
John Horn, Acting Commissioner of Labor and Industry, while asserting that he had told Senator Skevin that he would cooperate with him fully, said that ban-

Continued on Page A10, Col. 1

Iceberg 100's are lowest in tar!

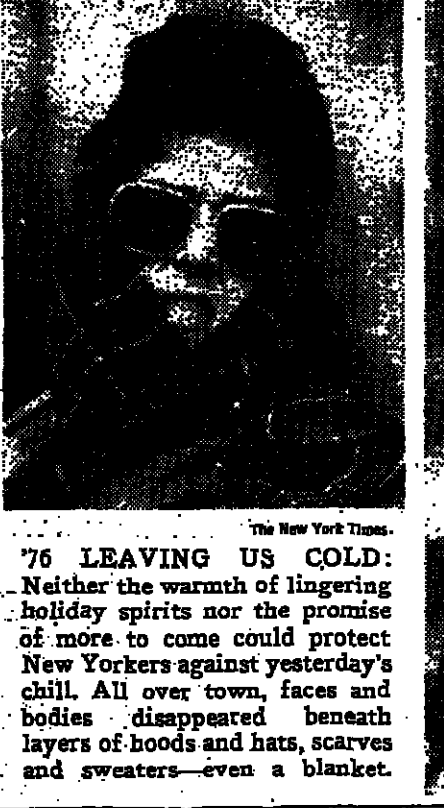
Ships' Use of Liberian Registry Ship Concerns on Tax and Pay

By JOHN KIPNER
Special to The New York Times
Dec. 30—In less than 30 years, the African nation of Liberia, with no natural harbor, has become, on paper, the largest flag in the world.
The reason for the growth is a “flag of convenience” arrangement set up by the late President Edward R. Steventon, who was United States Secretary of State. The arrangement has been immensely beneficial to shipping interests and the producers of oil and steel.
Both critics and supporters of the system say that, because of the Liberian flag arrangement, American ship companies do not have to pay American corporate taxes, build ships in American yards, pay union wages to American crews or submit to American safety standards and inspection.
About a third of the Liberian fleet is owned by Americans. Shipowners of other nationalities—some Greek and Chinese operators are among the biggest—receive similar benefits.
Attention has focused on the Liberian shipping operation because in the last two weeks five Liberian flag vessels have been involved in oil spills or other maritime mishaps in United States waters.
The Argo Merchant ran aground and broke up off Nantucket Island, spilling 7.5 million gallons of No. 6 oil into the Atlantic Ocean. The San Sinesa exploded off Long Beach, Calif., after unloading oil, killing four sailors. The Olympic Games ran aground in the Delaware River while under the control of a local harbor pilot and aided by three local tugs and has spilled 138,000 gallons of oil.
The Oswego Peace, her hull damaged from an earlier grounding, leaked a small amount of oil off New London, Conn.

Continued on Page A9, Col. 1



76 LEAVING US COLD: Neither the warmth of lingering holiday spirits nor the promise of more to come could protect New Yorkers against yesterday’s chill. All over town, faces and bodies disappeared beneath layers of hoods and hats, scarves and sweaters—even a blanket.



Chinese Say Unrest Ebbs in Paoting, South of Peking



Issue First Considered in 1971

Chinese Say Unrest Ebbs in Paoting, South of Peking

By Reuters
PEKING, Dec. 30—The situation in the North China city of Paoting, where political feuding erupted into armed conflict, is gradually improving, a Chinese official said tonight.
He told correspondents that factional disputes there dated from the days of the Cultural Revolution of 1966-69. He gave no details of the latest clashes.
An article in Jenmin Jih Pao, the Communist Party newspaper, on Dec. 20 said radicals were causing disorders in Paoting, 110 miles south of here, as part of a plot to seize power. Reliable sources said Paoting, which lies on China’s main

north-south rail line, had a long history of political strife.
[An official reports reaching Hong Kong, China said its grain harvest this year set a record, with a majority of provinces equaling or surpassing totals for last year. Page A5.]
The party newspaper has reported “beating, smashing, looting,” the destruction of military equipment, the disruption of transportation and the theft of state funds. Other reliable sources said that there had been murders, rapes and bank robberies and that at one point armed bands were taking prisoners.
Mao Tse-tung’s purged widow, Chiang Ching, and other so-called radicals have

been officially accused of stirring up the unrest with the eventual aim of threatening the security of Peking. Orders to quell the unrest were issued by the central authorities, apparently shortly after the arrest of Miss Chiang and three of her close associates in October, the sources said. Troops have been rounding up weapons, ammunition and explosives, they added.
Disclosure of the Paoting unrest adds to a growing list of provincial disturbances. Ripples from the political upheavals accompanying the death of Mao Tse-tung have caused problems in several regions. Incidents have been reported from

But the case in California, which was filed in behalf of John Serrano in 1968, was the one that originally gave impetus to the school finance reform movement.
It first reached the State Supreme Court in 1971, when the panel overruled a lower state court that had refused to consider the case and ordered it to trial.
Yesterday’s action marked the culmination of the legal maneuvering surrounding the Serrano case, which was finally tried in the lower court and made its way back to the State Supreme Court.
“So long as assessed valuation within a district’s boundaries is a major de-

Continued on Page A4, Col. 6

INSIDE
Militants in South Africa
Shipping Authority Contract
City’s Housing Authority
Violate Emergency Financial
Guidelines. Page B3.
C17
C18
C19
C20
C21
C22
C23
C24
C25
C26
C27
C28
C29
C30
C31
C32
C33
C34
C35
C36
C37
C38
C39
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C82
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C84
C85
C86
C87
C88
C89
C90
C91
C92
C93
C94
C95
C96
C97
C98
C99
C100

American in Austria Says Work for C.I.A. Ruined Her Life

French Left Jockeys for Position in Municipal Elections in Spite of Communist Challenge

After Long Controversy, She Collects \$15,000 in Settlement of Claims

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY
Special to The New York Times

SALZBURG, Austria—From 1969 to 1973, Martha Schneider provided cover for American intelligence agents in Vienna and Salzburg by taking leases on apartments so that they could be used for secret meetings. She has since suffered a nervous breakdown and near-bankruptcy. Perhaps it would have happened anyway. But she believes her life was ruined by her involvement with the Central Intelligence Agency.

The agency refused for more than three years, according to Miss Schneider, to give her a reasonable settlement on her claims. Then, on Dec. 11, an associate general counsel of the C.I.A., John K. Greaney, paid her \$15,000 in cash—one hundred \$100 bills and another one hundred \$50 bills—on the understanding that she would drop her claims and keep quiet about her association.

She decided to tell her story anyway. And her account provides a glimpse into the way the C.I.A. has used American civilians to hide covert activities abroad. Most of what follows is her version, documented by her correspondence with the agency over the last four years and by her negotiations with the American consul in Salzburg, Clifford J. Quinlan.



Martha Schneider, who now teaches music at a girls' school in Salzburg, in front of the Salzburg Castle

No Response to Questions
Officials at the consulate and at the embassy in Vienna, asked for their version of the affair, said questions could be answered only in Washington. The New York Times submitted queries to the C.I.A. in October, after an initial interview with Miss Schneider in the summer, but the agency has not responded.

"I have stopped lying for the C.I.A.," said Miss Schneider, who is now 45 years old. She says she is prepared to accept the consequences of telling her story.

Seven years ago, she hoped for a career as an opera singer in Vienna, where she was teaching piano at the American School. She took up offers of friends in the American community to help find an apartment and slowly became entangled in espionage, assumed identities and cover stories. When the relationship came to an end, she was left with overdue bills, an open ended lease, threats and little recourse to the law.

No Hope For Career in Music
Today, after a nervous breakdown, she has no more hope of a career in music. She says that all she wants is "to prevent even one more person from falling into their trap headlong, as I did."

Miss Schneider had been living in Vienna for six years when the lease on her apartment expired early in 1969. As a chorus singer in the Vienna State Opera, she needed to find a new home quickly, and, she says, "it is very difficult to find a decent place in Vienna, especially in the winter, so I was letting my friends in the American community know about my problem."

One night that February, she says, the telephone rang, and an American who said he worked for the Army thought he could help. As she understood it, the arrangement was that she would get a job working as a purchaser for the military post exchange system, and would work out of an apartment the Government would own for her.

"I found a place in summer, and moved in in December," she said. "They gave me a contract to sign, binding me to secrecy, and I asked, 'What about the job?'"

As she tells it, "The answer was, 'There is no job—we're from the embassy and we sometimes have confidential conversations we don't want to hold in the embassy. We want to use the apartment.'" In the intelligence business, this is known as a safe house.

Cannot Recall Contract Terms
Miss Schneider never got a copy of the contract, she says, and she cannot remember its terms. She maintains that she did not become a government employee by signing it and that her embassy contact, a reserve Foreign Service officer, told her, "You'll never regret your association with the United States Government. You've got to trust us."

Her American contacts never told her for whom she worked and things ran smoothly at first. They paid the rent and they always gave notice before they came for a visit.

"I wasn't supposed to come back until after the visits," she says, "but sometimes I did. There were long conversations with people in foreign languages, I think from Eastern Europe."

In the summer of 1970, Miss Schneider's opera work took her to Salzburg for the annual music festival. Almost as soon as she arrived, another American, who identified himself as Peter Fulk—not his real name—cook her to dinner. She was anxious about her career, she said, and "We'll help you," he told her. "We help a lot of people. How do you think the others do it?" he told her.

Promises of Career Recalled
Again, she went along. "They kept telling me, we want to see you succeed," Miss Schneider said. "They needed an apartment in Salzburg, the same as in Vienna. So they got me to agree to take on the apartment in Salzburg in addition to the one in Vienna. They said there'd be no financial risk to me, I'd just be the tenant."

In November 1970, she signed a lease on Apartment 52 at Paris-Lodron-Strasse 17. The lease, which had no fixed duration and provided for cancellation only after six months' notice and a court judgment, did not say that the Government would share the rent, which was about \$150 a month.

"I never considered the apartment in Salzburg as mine," Miss Schneider said. But, she said, the responsibility for paying the rent, furnishing the place, and buying cleaning supplies and curtains pressed in on her and crowded out her career.

She lost some of her piano students in Vienna. Her income shrank. Her dependence on her contacts grew. Finally, her psychic and financial states both collapsed under the pressure in the autumn of 1972.

Vienna Apartment Lease Cancelled
The landlord in Vienna canceled the lease in September, just as she succeeded in arranging a singing audition in Munich. Without an apartment in Vienna, her American contacts—perhaps unsettled by the trouble she had been giving them on the apartments—announced they would terminate the relationship.

Miss Schneider never went to the audition. She suffered a nervous collapse. Confused, still not clear what had happened to her, she moved to the Salzburg apartment, but was unable to pay her rent, which with utilities and heat came to about \$240 a month.

She is a precise, meticulous person with sharp, spare features. She saved every date and scrap of paper that fell into her hands during the apartment arrangements.

After having recovered, she tried to find out for whom she had been working and to get what she thought was a reasonable settlement of her debts.

"They kept referring me to the proper people," she says, "and refused to tell me who they were." But, using a picture, she tracked down Peter Fulk by his real name at his home in Berchtesgaden. He has since retired and moved to Washington.

Appeal to Members of Congress
Having once lived in River Edge, N.J., she turned to New Jersey members of Congress for help. It was through them, she said, that she learned that the Department of State and the C.I.A. were handling her case.

In November 1973, the Government made an offer of \$3,000. This was increased, after Congressional inquiries, to \$3,300 in January 1974. Miss Schneider said she refused that amount and moved from the fateful apartment into a one-room flat. The Government declined to increase its offer.

Finally she turned to the American Civil Liberties Union and to the press, and things began to happen.

Last month Mr. Quinlan, the consul in Salzburg, wrote to her in longhand, "I have news for you at last." He set up an appointment at the consulate for Dec. 6 and wrote to her on that day. "The official who has come to discuss your claim is Mr. John K. Greaney, whose title is Associate General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency."

Although the A.C.L.U. had not instituted a court proceeding on behalf of Miss Schneider, it did suggest informally to the C.I.A. in 1975 that \$15,000 was the minimum to which she was fairly entitled. Mr. Greaney now offered her \$15,000 as a settlement.

"I told Greaney," she recalled, "that this was fine for my creditors, but what were they going to do for me. He turned cold and unsympathetic. I didn't want their damn money, but I was utterly alone. So I signed the release."

The release, on consulate stationery, was witnessed by Mr. Quinlan. It reads as follows:

"I, Martha Schneider, hereby acknowledge receipt this day from the United States Government the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) in full settlement of all obligations, claims or other indebtedness accruing to me arising out of, in connection with, or related to my relationship with the United States Government from July 1969 to the termination of that relationship effective 30 March 1973. I further agree that part of my consideration for this settlement is to keep secret my former relationship with the United States Government."

Miss Schneider teaches music at a girls' school in Salzburg now. She is not sure of her next step.

"I wanted to return to a normal life," she says, "still with a trace of the illusion that led her into the arrangement in 1969. 'I wanted to be restored to my music, to my piano.' It lies in storage in Vienna now, with a cracked sounding board. She keeps a color slide of it in her one-room apartment in Salzburg.

Miss Schneider's Appeals Traced
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—According to Congressional staff aides, Martha Schneider appealed to New Jersey's two senators and the representative of her home district for assistance in her case against the Central Intelligence Agency.

"We have a file two inches thick on her, starting in January 1974," said an aide to Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., the New Jersey Democrat. An aide to Clifford P. Case, the Republican, said his Schneider file was "an inch thick." She also corresponded with Representative Henry Helms.

The aides said they had made numerous inquiries on her behalf at the State Department. They described her language as "intemperate" and "rude."

Jack D. Novick, a counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union in New York, said he had worked on behalf of Miss Schneider because her case was "a compelling example of the abusive and arrogant way the C.I.A. has in dealing with American citizens, especially citizens overseas." He said the C.I.A. had coerced her into signing a secrecy agreement on her settlement.

Paris, Dec. 29—The alliance between French Socialists and Communists, the base on which the two parties hope to win power in 1978, is being strained by efforts to prepare for municipal elections next spring.

The Socialist leader, Francois Mitterrand, has instructed his party's members that they need not agree to a joint list of candidates with the Communists in cities where there are "exceptional difficulties." The decision did not quite go back on an earlier agreement to negotiate on combined lists, but it reflected a tougher stand by the Socialists.

The step was another subtle but important shift in the development of French politics, which has slowly been evolving from the sharply defined chart of government versus opposition inherited from de Gaulle.

The most spectacular break in the otherwise almost imperceptible change in the balance of forces was the conversion of the old Gaullist party into a new mass movement by Jacques Chirac, the former Prime Minister.

Despite denials from both Mr. Chirac and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, it created a visible rivalry between the two for leadership of the government side in the coming campaigns. It was bound to have some impact on the opposition side, and that is now beginning to appear in the tactical maneuvers between the Socialists and Communists.

The municipal elections next spring are for town councils, which then elect the mayors, so that the leader of the winning list of candidates is virtually assured of becoming the municipality's administrative chief.

Normally, these elections are local affairs with little meaning for national politics. But this time they are being considered the critical advance signal of whether France is heading for a drastic transfer of power to the left.

French politicians do not doubt that the left will make gains, but the extent of the gains is expected to provide a fairly precise prediction for the outcome of legislative elections due in 1978.

The importance attached to the municipal elections by politicians is such that a surprising outcome could change the political atmosphere and calculations dramatically, and even provoke economic crisis if people with money drew the conclusion that the outlook was hopeless for their views.

The Communist and Socialist parties had agreed to present single slates of candidates for the municipal councils in

By FLORA LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

cities of over 30,000 population. They are having to work out just who will be on the lists and place.

When the two parties reached a joint agreement and a joint plan in 1972, the Communists were given 25 percent of the national list. Since then, Mr. Mitterrand and his party's members have declined to do so. Since then, Mr. Mitterrand and his party's members have declined to do so. Since then, Mr. Mitterrand and his party's members have declined to do so.

The Socialists want to make this reversal reflected in the being drawn up, and their lists of the threat to present where negotiations become de facto. Mr. Mitterrand is not entirely sure of his weight in this matter, but the left wing of his party insisting on full cooperation Communists.

The factionalism in the French Party is nowhere nearly so open as in the British Labor Party, and is considered to be only for the time being because conviction that victory for it within reach provided it can stay until the national elections.

The break between President d'Estaing and Mr. Chirac has speculation that the President to provoke a basic realignment that would split Mr. Chirac's on the right and the Communists left, leaving him to govern with part of a Socialist-Communist coalition.

Some commentators predict President plans to achieve this through an electoral reform of the traditional proportional vote in place of the single-member constituency system introduced by de Gaulle favor the Socialists, who would probably also retain a centrist group, virtually abolishing de Gaulle.

So far, Mr. Mitterrand has re-oversures from Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's weakening of this stand was the fact that Mayor Pierre M. Lillie, who is the Socialist's deputy, shook the President's hand when he transported his Cabinet in Lille.

The incident was called "le baiser de la mort" by Gaston Defferre, the Socialist leader of Marseilles, and that was bringing a harsh reaction from the Communist leader, Georges Marchais.

TODAY'S STORE HOURS:
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One Liberty Plaza — 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
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In Municipal Elections

Complex Issues of Mideast Pose Challenges to Carter

By HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Dec. 27—As Jimmy Carter prepares to take office, the Middle East is more than any other region of the world clamoring for his attention. From the Arab League to the PLO, he will be under tremendous pressure to begin a major initiative. The questions he has to face are: What attitude should he adopt toward the Arab states? Should the Palestine Liberation Organization, or perhaps by a provisional Palestinian government, be invited to take part in negotiations at Geneva or elsewhere? If so, on what terms and at what price?

There is another in a number of areas appearing at intervals on the agenda of the Carter administration will be the pressure, if any, should he exert to make it enter into negotiations which its opponents will insist on a Palestinian state on the border and demand complete withdrawal to the pre-June 1967 lines.

In the United States continue to American policy in the Middle East and in competition with the Soviet Union involved in making process as co-chairman of the Geneva conference? The step-by-step approach of State Kissinger was able to handle most difficult issues between Israel and select the manager for negotiation. His successor will be able to do so. There now is a further small step.

Mr. Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt will move ahead of the other Arab leaders to accept a second partial agreement. The Golan Heights, a frontier area, is too small and too far to lead itself to separate negotiations.

Hafez el-Assad of Syria has in his stubborn drive to make Jordan, Lebanon, the Palestine and Egypt part of the same area has thus made it impossible to deal with them in the foreseeable future. That is the success in Lebanon. Diplomats in the area are not starting toward a settlement in months, the area will start a road in there, but there are reports and we may not know until it is too late, diplomats said.

The Arabs are making demands on Mr. Carter does not want to negotiate with them except as members of a delegation. It has ruled out withdrawal to the pre-June 1967 would at best accept partial withdrawal.

On their side, are laying work for a joint negotiating team. It has ruled out Mr. Carter's inauguration, demanding American pressure on Saudi Arabia split the common members of the Organization for Exporting Countries and a 5 percent increase in the Arab League. Zaki Yamani, the Minister, made it quite clear that they expected American pressure in return for moderate demands.

Mr. Sadat has been talking to Congressmen: "I have proved my friend; now you have to lead." American support for Mr. Sadat in Lebanon has begun an understanding that would be dissolved without awkwardness for both. Syrian and American officials said it is for the large part that neither Damascus nor Beirut would have gone as far in their cooperation if they had that they would be able to agree on the way to get Middle East negotiations going.

Palestinian critics of Syria and the United States put it more crudely, charging that the two have made a "deal," which is isolated, is closely allied to it and dependent on it. Libya is flirting with Moscow, but little more. The Syrians are bitter because Moscow condemned the intervention in Lebanon. And the Palestinians are bitter because Soviet support for them remained verbal.

Russians Have Less Influence
The Soviet Union has less influence in the area than in a long time. Only Iraq, which is isolated, is closely allied to it and dependent on it. Libya is flirting with Moscow, but little more. The Syrians are bitter because Moscow condemned the intervention in Lebanon. And the Palestinians are bitter because Soviet support for them remained verbal.

The Russians will try to regain their strength when the period of negotiation starts. The United States by contrast has never been stronger in the area. But at the same time, it has never been more deeply involved and hence more open to pressures.

In Saudi Arabia, big American companies and the United States Army Corps of Engineers are busy on civilian and military projects worth tens of billions of dollars. Saudi deposits in the United States, also are in the billions. Saudi oil makes up a greater share of American imports than ever. The mutual dependence between the two countries is growing rapidly.

Egypt is the other American success story, and also a potential trap. President Sadat's Government has staked its survival on the American and Saudi connection. But the economy is in desperate condition.

U.S. Aid Makes the Poor Poorer
The United States has been allocating nearly \$1 billion in aid annually for the last two years. American food aid is indispensable. But not a single building, not a single road—not anything that is visible or can be touched—has yet come out of this program.

Much less has the average Egyptian felt that his life has been improved. On the contrary, the American-inspired open door policy with its rampant inflation has made the poor poorer.

"If we don't want to see Sadat swept out of power, feasibility studies are just not enough," an American in Cairo said the other day. Said another: "Unless the American connection pays off soon, a wave of anti-American resentment could sweep the Arab world from the Gulf to Morocco."

These are some of the pressures—in addition to the simple threat of war—that make another American initiative in the Middle East inevitable.

But the problems are so staggering and the positions of the Israelis and Arabs so far apart that even if a negotiation does get under way, there is no hope of concluding it rapidly. Lots of people have been saying that 1977 will be the year of negotiation. Almost no one says it will be the year of a settlement.



REPAIRING THE SCARS: Workman repairs telephone lines amid the bullet-riddled buildings of Beirut as the city begins its rebuilding under an uneasy peace after more than 19 months of civil war.

Allegiance to Britain Is Proposed To Speed Rhodesian Transition

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 30 (Reuters)—Ivor Richard, chairman of the stalled conference on the future of Rhodesia, suggested today that the territory's blacks and whites swear allegiance to the British crown to insure a peaceful transfer to majority rule.

The proposal was made by Mr. Richard, Britain's chief delegate to the United Nations, when he arrived in the Zambian capital today at the start of a six-nation tour of southern Africa.

Mr. Richard adjourned the Rhodesia conference in Geneva earlier this month, with the talks held up over the shape of the interim government that would guide the breakaway colony to legal independence and black majority rule within two years.

A major point of disagreement between the white and four black nationalist delegations at the conference was over who should control the army and police during the transition period.

Mr. Richard said that he wanted a settlement under which the fighting between Rhodesia's blacks and whites would stop and both sides would swear allegiance to the interim government.

Asked whether this meant an oath of allegiance to the British crown, Mr. Richard said: "Yes."

Britain has indicated it is prepared to play a direct role in the transitional government and Mr. Richard said today that this would take the form of an "interim commissioner or resident commissioner." The official's function would be to insure that undertakings made in Geneva were carried out.

Tougher Line Foreseen by Salisbury
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Rhodesia said today that it expected the chairman of the Geneva conference to present Prime Minister Ian D. Smith with a "take-it-or-leave-it" proposal on black majority rule when the two men meet Saturday.

A briefing paper said it appeared that the chairman, Ivor Richard, would try to "reach some sort of consensus" between the presidents of Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana, Angola and South Africa, "then try to present Rhodesia with a take-it-or-leave-it deal likely to be less acceptable" than the proposals put forward by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Tito, in New Year's Message, Calls On Yugoslav People to Close Ranks

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 30 (Reuters)—President Tito today called on Yugoslavs to close ranks and, apparently alluding to the Soviet Union, said that Yugoslavia recently had come under pressure from abroad.

Marshal Tito, in a New Year broadcast, said international conditions would be difficult in 1977 and Yugoslavia must pursue its own independent Communist policy at home and nonalignment abroad.

Sadat Foresees 'Final Settlement' Of the Mideast Conflict at Geneva

Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Dec. 30—President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt was quoted here today as having said the Arabs were getting ready to go to the Middle East peace conference at Geneva for what he called the "final settlement" of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In an interview with the daily Al Anwar, Mr. Sadat said the conference would be the "last battle" in the 29-year struggle since the founding of the state of Israel. He said a decision last week by Egypt and Syria to form a "united political leadership" was part of the preparations for the Geneva conference. The leadership is to lay down the foundations of a new Syrian-Egyptian union, which Mr. Sadat said would be "a model for future Arab unity."

President Sadat and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, in a joint statement at the end of unity talks in Cairo, called for a reconvening of the Geneva conference not later than the end of March. The conference, which held its first and only session in 1973 after the Arab-Israeli war in October that year, is under the co-chairmanship of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Sadat Has Praise for Carter

Mr. Sadat praised President-elect Carter and said he was optimistic in advance about the attitude the new United States administration would take toward the Middle East conflict. The fading of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger from the political scene is, he said, "a big loss, but all indications about the new Secretary of State, Vance, are encouraging."

President Sadat said Saudi Arabia, by virtue of its good relations and common interests with the United States, was best suited for submitting to the new administration an accurate picture of the Arab position. Mr. Sadat was commenting on reports that Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia would visit Washington after Mr. Carter's inauguration.

Saudi Arabia's recent decision to restrain increases in the prices of crude oil "is commendable," the Egyptian leader added.

Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates decided to raise the price of their crude oil by 5 percent, compared with an ultimate total of 15 percent by the 11 other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, generally referred to as OPEC.

In the interview here, President Sadat again urged the Palestine Liberation Organization to form a government in exile in readiness for the Geneva talks. He did not comment, however, on what he

thought should be the overall composition of Arab representation at the talks. He did say Lebanon should be present at Geneva, although Lebanon has not generally been regarded as a country in direct conflict with Israel.

Mr. Sadat accused Israel of putting obstacles in the way of peace and cited as an example recent resignations from the Cabinet of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, and a consequent calling of elections for next May.

As one Beirut newspaper appeared with the Sadat interview, another announced that it would suspend publication indefinitely under a decision taken by its publisher, Ghassan Tuani, and its editors.

Mr. Tuani said today before leaving for Paris that he preferred to suspend the newspaper, the influential An Nahar, rather than have it subjected to censorship by the Syrian-controlled peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

Syrian soldiers of this force have occupied the offices of An Nahar, its French-language affiliate, L'Orient-Le Jour, and six other Beirut newspapers.

Sources close to Mr. Tuani said he would take up residence in the French capital and might start a publication there.

Israel Welcomes Sadat Remark

TEL AVIV, Dec. 30 (AP)—Israel's Foreign Minister, Yigal Allon, today welcomed a statement by President Sadat that a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan must be linked with Jordan.

In an interview published today in The Washington Post, Mr. Sadat said that after a meeting with King Hussein in 1974 "we issued a declaration and I was attacked vehemently by the Palestinians at that time. My idea was, and still is, that a certain relationship between the Palestinians and Jordan should be declared to take place whenever the Palestinian state is created."

Mr. Allon, in a public appearance near Tel Aviv, said: "If Sadat has indeed withdrawn his backing for the establishment of a third state between the sea and the [Jordanian] desert and now supports a solution of the Palestinian problem in a Jordanian context, then this is a positive development in Egypt's stance."

However, Mr. Allon rejected a Sadat demand for a quick Israeli withdrawal to the pre-June 1967 borders.

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World News Briefs

Israeli Vote Is Expected To Bring Labor Unrest

TEL AVIV, Dec. 30 (AP)—A wave of labor unrest was expected today after Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's weakened Government failed to block legislation that would make arbitration compulsory in some strikes.

The bill is expected to be killed in committee, but its passage in a preliminary vote in Parliament last night was a severe blow to the prestige of Mr. Rabin's Labor Government. The Prime Minister lost his parliamentary majority when his coalition collapsed Dec. 19.

The right-wing Likud bloc, aided by several splinter factions, forced the bill through by a vote of 55 to 52.

The legislation would force workers in such vital services as port operations, schools and hospitals to accept the ruling of a neutral arbitrator in contract disputes.

Soviet Poet Is Sentenced To Five Years' Exile

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (AP)—Yuliya Voznesenskaya, a 36-year-old Leningrad poet accused of slandering the Soviet state in three pieces of writing, was sentenced today to five years of exile within the Soviet Union, her family said.

Mrs. Voznesenskaya was accused of having spread lies about the Soviet Union through her introduction to a proposed anthology of poetry and graphics, an autobiography of the dissident poet Gennady Trifonov and an answer to a questionnaire prepared by a dissident painter.

Mrs. Voznesenskaya's husband, Vladimir Okulov, reported by telephone from Leningrad that she had pleaded innocent to the charges against her and conducted her own defense. The case will be appealed.

She could have received up to three years in a labor camp, but the prosecution asked for exile because of her children, aged 16 and 12. The place of exile was not immediately known.

Albania Removes Woman From Assembly Position

TIRANA, Albania, Dec. 30 (Agence France-Press)—The Albanian People's Assembly, which has been meeting here this week, has replaced Rita Marko as one of three deputy chairmen of the Assembly's Presidium, the Albanian press agency reported today.

It said Mrs. Marko's place had been taken by Spiro Koleka, a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party, but gave no reason for the move.

Mrs. Marko, a Politburo member, was secretary of the party's Central Committee from 1952 until 1966. Since 1970 she has been chairman of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions.

Foreigners Will Need Visas To Enter East Berlin

WEST BERLIN, Dec. 30 (AP)—East Germany announced today that non-Germans would be required to obtain visas to enter East Berlin through the wall, beginning Saturday.

A spokesman for the Western Allies in West Berlin said that "this matter will not leave the Allies indifferent." He emphasized that it "cannot change anything concerning the position and rights of the Allies."

The announcement in the East German Communist Party newspaper, Neues Deutschland, did not mention the Allied garrisons in West Berlin, which are exempt from controls in going through the wall. It said that an unspecified visa fee would be imposed and that a day's visit must end at midnight.

Non-Germans, including unofficial visitors from the Allies—the United States, Britain and France—have been getting free, wall passes that were not entered into their passports and were good for 24 hours.

Bolivian Army Chief Warns Of A Threat of War

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 30 (Reuters)—The army commander, Gen. Raúl Alvarez Petruzzani, said today that Bolivia faced an increasing threat of war and told the people to prepare to defend their homeland.

General Alvarez did not name the potential adversaries, but he has referred to recent large arms purchases by Chile and Peru, both involved in a long-standing diplomatic debate with landlocked Bolivia over granting it an outlet to the Pacific. His comments, in a speech at Santa Cruz, were the first reference by a Bolivian leader to the possibility of conflict.

Bolivia and Chile renewed diplomatic relations in 1975 after a 13-year break, with a view to negotiating access to the Pacific for Bolivia.

Argentine Press Unit Asks Inquiry on Detentions

BIENOS AIRES, Dec. 30 (Reuters)—The Argentine newspaper association called on the Government today to investigate cases of journalists held in detention or missing.

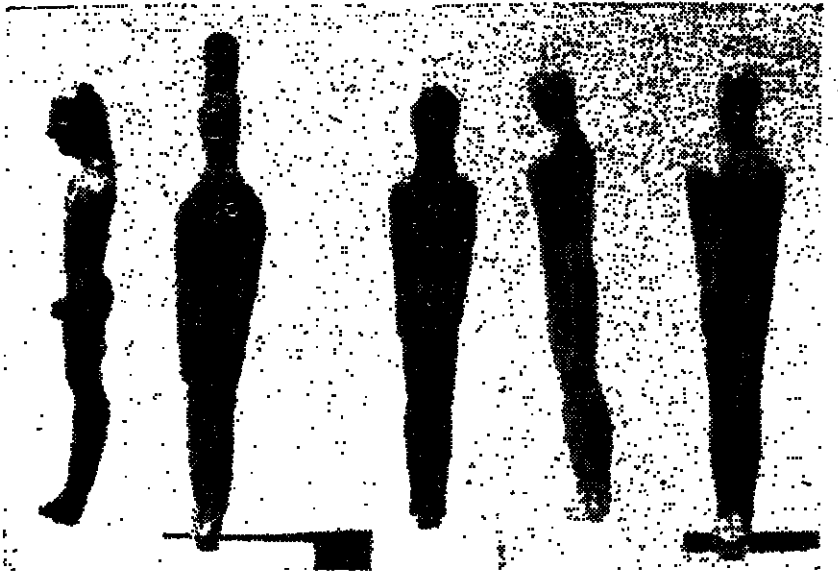
A statement published in local newspapers by the publishers and editors asked for details of the situation of news-men detained with no known charges against them.

Two journalists reported missing are Alfredo Arturo Koelliker Freres, editor of the German community magazine La Plata Ruf, and Luis Fossatti, a contributor to the magazines La Semana and Panorama. Last week a television commentator, Roberto Vacca, was released by armed men who had kidnapped him and kept him blindfolded for two weeks. Ricardo Bach Cano, director of the morning newspaper Prensa Libre, is believed to be held by the security forces.

Meanwhile, the Government published a list of 123 people no longer being held under station-siege regulations imposed after the military coup of March 24.



United Press International



ROMAN SANCTUARY, the discovery of which was announced by archeologists in Rome Tuesday, may date back 27 centuries to the founding of the city. The excavation, above, is near the site of the ancient town of Gaihi, about 12 miles outside Rome. Only 3,000 square feet of the area have been unearthed and experts suspect that they have not yet reached the central sacred area. Nevertheless, they have found some 1,000 bronze plates carved with male and female figures and 50 highly stylized bronze statuettes, such as those pictured at left, none of them taller than four inches. The excavation has been suspended until the spring, while these objects are being examined.

Rampant Use of Firearms Is Problem in South Africa

By JOHN F. BURNS
Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 27—When a group of black street sweepers entered a downtown store here the other day soliciting a Christmas tip, the white owner pulled out a revolver and fired, wounding one in the leg. "I was sure they had come in to rob me," said Samuel Shevak, proprietor of the Merrythought Gift Boutique.

Four days later and a few blocks away a white policeman, who said later that he thought he had seen a black pickpocket, opened fire. He missed the presumed pickpocket but killed a 56-year-old white grandmother. Her husband, Douglas Norrington, a company director, said he found it "frightening" that a policeman should consider opening fire in a crowded street.

Not long before, a white security guard in Hillbrow, the Greenwich Village of Johannesburg, opened fire on a black man who approached him in daylight offering to sell him watches and rings. The guard missed, shattering the windshield of two cars. He told the police that he had suspected the hawkler of being a thief.

These incidents, culled from more than a dozen involving death by gunfire chronicled by the Johannesburg newspapers in the space of 10 days, point up what has become a major problem in South African life: the lethal use of guns by one of the most heavily armed civilian populations in the world. For 4.2 million whites here, there are more than 1.25 million registered weapons, or a gun for every fourth person.

Few Blacks Own Guns
Proportionately, very few of the country's 18.6 million blacks have firearms. Occasionally, the press reports a gangland-style shooting in Soweto, the largest of the black townships, outside Johannesburg, or the seizure by the police of Soviet-made weapons destined for the political underground. But by and large the weapons of common crime in the black community are not guns but knives and sharpened bicycle spokes.

The low level of gun ownership among blacks is a result of Government policy under which only a few blacks, mostly middle-class professionals and business men, are granted licenses. In the anti-Government upheaval that has swept the black townships in recent months, the demonstrators have used stones and fire-bombs, never guns, although the police riot squads have been heavily armed.

The use of gunfire to disperse rioters has resulted in the deaths of at least 375 blacks but it has caused relatively little outcry in the white community at large. While liberal newspapers and politicians rage against the killing, most whites have taken the view that the police have done no more than necessary to protect property and innocent lives.

Undoubtedly, it is a view conditioned by the prevalence of guns among whites, and the frequency with which they are used to settle even trivial disputes. With more than twice as many handguns in private ownership as in the United States, proportionately, South Africans often seem to have become inured to the casual use of firearms.

A Night Driver's Ordeal
A Canadian here was alerted to the problem early in his stay by frequent newspaper accounts of jealous lovers and enraged motorists using revolvers to kill. It was not until he was attacked himself by a gun-wielding taxi driver that the reality hit home.

The Canadian was driving home one night when the taxi driver, a white man of about 30, ran a red light in the center of Johannesburg, narrowly missing the Canadian's car. Pulling up behind the taxi at the next light, the Canadian honked his horn, indicating with a finger to his temple his opinion of the other man's driving.

Immediately, the taxi driver leapt from his vehicle, brandishing a revolver. Ordering the Canadian from his car, he marched him across a rubble-strewn lot, turned him face to the wall, and almost incoherently with anger, though not apparently drunk, put the gun to the Canadian's head. "I'm going to kill you," he said, several times, before crashing the gun down on his victim's head. It took 14 stitches to close the wound.

17,550 Are Homicide Victims
Three days later, on the same city block, a passenger in a car was shot and killed when two drivers, arguing over the right of way, drew revolvers and opened fire.

In the year ended last June, 17,550 South Africans were officially listed as victims of murder or culpable homicide, a lesser charge. The law provides the death penalty for murder, but few whites hang. In 1974, the last year for which figures are available, 40 people were executed, only one of them white.

The widespread ownership of guns

alarms even some who have them. "It's frightening, when you think about it," said Diana Biland, a 23-year-old public relations agent with Johannesburg connections, during a break in range practice at Gun City, a converted movie theater in the center of the city. The establishment has been doing a brisk trade since it opened four months ago, catering to 400 customers a week.

Miss Biland spent \$1.75 for half an hour on the range, familiarizing herself with a .32-caliber Spanish pistol she carries in her handbag. "It's a vicious circle," she said, explaining why she had bought the weapon, which cost her \$175. "There are so many people who have them that you end up getting one just to protect yourself."

Miss Biland, like most of those questioned at the range, acknowledged that the black upheaval was a factor—"not a major one, but a consideration, certainly"—in her decision to buy the gun. Although only three whites have been killed in the upheaval, all of them officials working in black areas, the fear of the unrest spreading to white areas has caused an upsurge in the already strong gun market.

Gun stores, some of them reporting a fivefold increase in sales, have had difficulty meeting the demand. Arms dealers have long waiting lists, mostly for revolvers.

U.N. Embargo Complicates Trade

The gun trade is complicated by the United Nations embargo on arms sales to South Africa, which covers weapons for civilian as well as military use. Through middlemen in Hong Kong, Hamburg, and elsewhere, Colts, Lugers and Berettas still find their way onto the local market, at double and triple the factory price in the United States, Germany and Italy. But at least half the supply in recent times has come from Eastern Europe.

If weapons—and the ammunition for them—are in short supply, licenses for them are not. Permits for handguns are available almost on demand: in 1975, only 2 percent of 108,142 applications were refused. "All I had to do," said Miss Biland, "was fill in a form, go down to the police station, answer a couple of questions and I got a temporary license."

Establishments like Gun City, offering courses in pistol-shooting, are increasingly popular. But police officials acknowledge that few owners of guns bother to learn correct procedures.

Some police officers have gone on record as favoring tighter controls, but it appears unlikely that the Government will stiffen the licensing laws. At the height of the black unrest, the minister responsible for the laws, Justice Minister James T. Kruger, encouraged companies and businessmen to provide for their own protection. At the same time, civil defense units in the white suburbs are stepping up their training and drawing up lists of those with guns.

Jennifer Hertz, wife of the co-owner of Gun City, has joined her local unit. She carries her gun with her frequently, but doubts that she could fire it, unless a black threatened her or her children. "If it comes to that, I'll shoot," she said, "and without hesitation. We have to be ready to protect ourselves."

U.S. Investigating Shipments

The Justice Department has for five months been conducting a broad grand jury investigation into illegal shipments of arms and ammunition by United States manufacturers to South Africa.

On Oct. 20, Colt Industries Inc. of New York, and the Winchester Group of the Olin Corporation, in Stamford, Conn., issued statements acknowledging that such shipments had taken place. The statements were made in response to a report in The New Haven Advocate that the two companies had made the shipments by way of third countries.

The two manufacturers said the sales had been conducted by employees against corporate policies and without the knowledge of senior officials. They said that the employees had been dismissed and that the illegal sales had been reported to the Government.

Vietnamese at U.N. Denies Allegations On Human Rights

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 30—Vietnam's chief spokesman here protested today that his Government had been falsely accused of retaining 200,000 to 300,000 people because of religious or political convictions and called the charges "groundless accusations."

The spokesman, Dinh Ba Thi, was replying to allegations made yesterday by a group of American antiwar activists who said that they had been trying unsuccessfully for months to persuade the Vietnamese to allow an impartial inquiry into reported violations of human rights in Vietnam.

The group, in a letter to Mr. Thi, cited what they said were Vietnamese official statements that 230,000 people had been imprisoned or sent to "re-education camps" since the North Vietnamese secured control of South Vietnam last year. They said other estimates were that 300,000 had been detained and called for the release of those held solely because of their religious or political beliefs.

Terming these estimates gross exaggerations, Mr. Thi in an interview said that only a small number of people were being detained. He said that Hanoi had treated with "greatest leniency and generosity" those Vietnamese who had been misled.

Says 95 Percent Were Re-educated
When Saigon was captured by the Communists, there were more than a million soldiers or officials of the former government, Mr. Thi said that by early 1976 about 95 percent of them had been restored to full civic rights after brief re-education. Those few still held either had engaged in sabotage, he said.

As for the charge that individuals were persecuted because of their religious convictions, he said this was disproved by the Government's efforts to rebuild churches and Buddhist pagodas. The Government's respect for freedom of belief was demonstrated by the Christmas church observances attended by millions, he said.

A number of the 110 signers of the letter to Mr. Thi have since disassociated themselves from it, saying that they have received new information from Vietnam leading them to believe that Hanoi authorities were working to guarantee civil rights.

Daniel Berrigan, one of this group, said

CHINESE SAY UNREST IS EBBING IN PAOT

Continued From Page A1

remote Yunnan on the Burmese to the central industrial city of Y in northern Fukien troops are plus law-and-order role.

Jeamin Jih Pao reported that the leaders, known as the gang of four, sabotaged production in Szechwan. Foreign analysts have noted other hand, that the situation in provinces, particularly in northern appears to be calm.

Disruption in Hunan Alleged

HONG KONG, Dec. 30 (Reuters official Chinese press agency, H) accused the gang of four today of instigating disturbances in the central p of Hunan. Quoting a delegate from to a national agricultural confer said they had attempted to cause rural sabotage.

"They instigated a small number elements to rig up factional organ in violation of the party's instr in a vicious attempt to split the committee at various levels and th of masses," it said. "These people disturbances and attacked or even led leading cadres who upheld C/Mao's revolutionary line."

that he had received data from and Mennonite officials recently r from Vietnam that led him an other to believe the letter. Thi erred in presenting its charge human-rights violations in an "irre ble manner."

Blizzards Strike Scotland

LONDON, Dec. 30 (UPI)—The blizzards in years blocked road snowdrifts and caused dozens of accidents today in parts of Scotland northern England. No fatalities reported. Scotland's main highways Perth and Inverness and Cairns Glasgow were closed for more the hours.

100 Million Flew Aeroflot in

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Aeroflot Soviet Government airline carried million passengers in 1976, the Taz agency reported today. Tass said A was preparing for a 30 percent ex in passenger transport during the five-year plan.

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Record Grain Crop Reported by Peking; No Figures Given

By FOX BUTTERFIELD
Special to The New York Times
HONG KONG, Dec. 30—China reported that its 1976 grain harvest set a record with a majority of provinces surpassing last year's totals. Chinese press agency, Hsinhua, said figures, saying only, "China's grain hit an all-time high in 1976, the 15th consecutive year of record." Hsinhua, relying on statistics from Hong Kong, said data from the provinces, have

estimated the crop at 300 million tons, roughly 4 percent over last year's, which was also described as a record. Chinese grain production has become a subject of heated controversy among specialists, given the lack of precise information. Analysts in the United States Department of Agriculture and the Central Intelligence Agency are said to believe that the harvest will only be marginally better, at most, than last year's and may be closer to 290 million tons than 300 million. China must increase production by five million tons a year to keep up with annual population growth of about 2 percent. The size of the population is also in dispute, with Western estimates ranging from 850 million to 950 million; Peking puts it at 800 million. In claiming another record harvest,

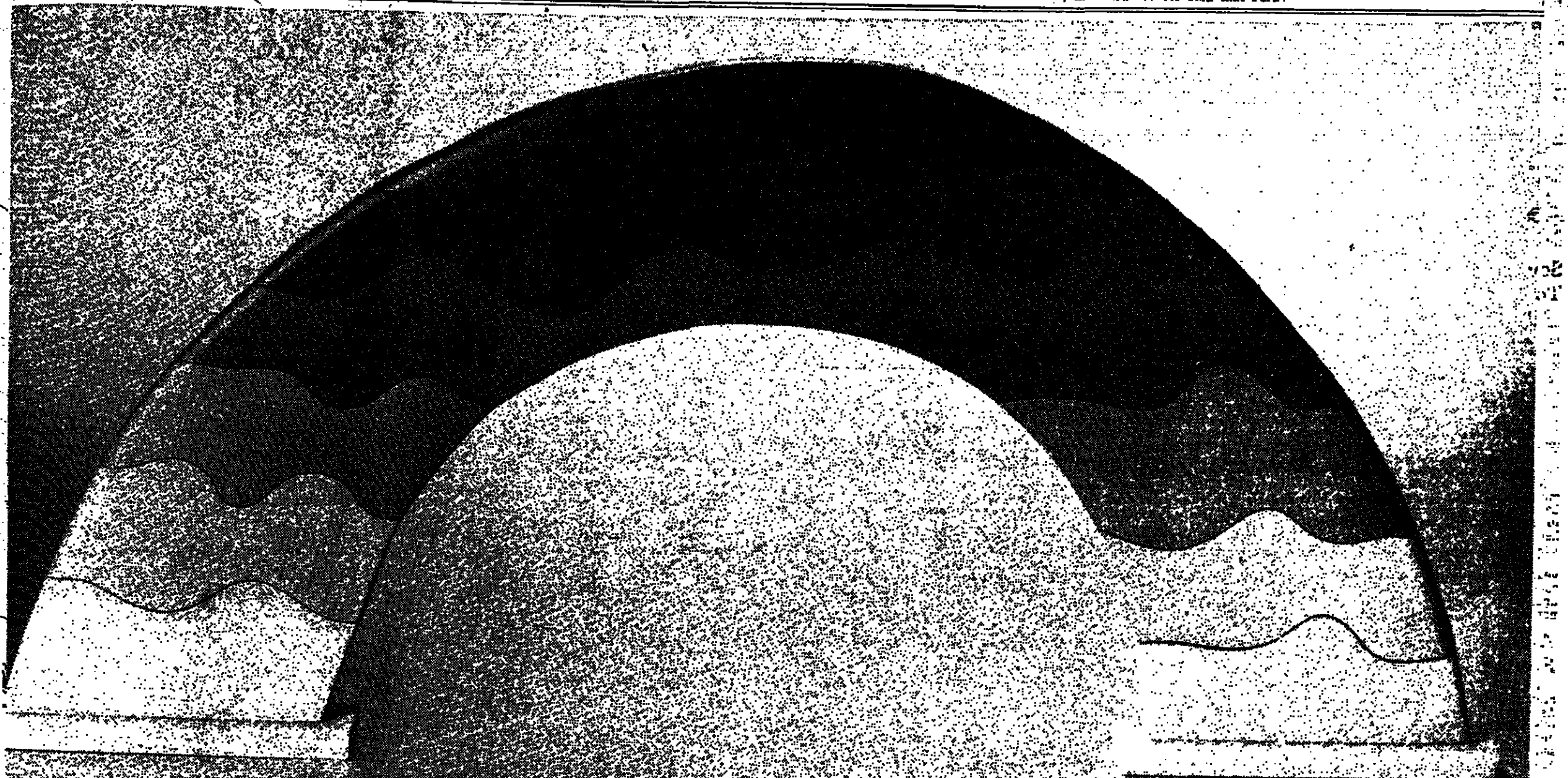
Hsinhua said that it had been achieved despite drought, waterlogging, cold spells, early frosts and earthquakes. A success in the face of adverse weather suggests that China has begun to reap important benefits from a major program begun in 1972 to improve irrigation and flood-control facilities. **Irrigation and Reclamation** In the past year alone over 100 million peasants are reported to have been mobilized in their spare time for irrigation and reclamation. In addition Peking launched a nationwide drive last year to mechanize agriculture within five years and improve the performance of rural party units. According to Chinese figures, 1.6 million career party and state aides have been sent to work in the countryside in the past year to spearhead this drive. The new Chinese leaders recently reaffirmed their commitment to priority for

agricultural development. Hua Kuo-feng, the new Chairman of the Communist Party, said in a major policy speech that China would follow Mao Tse-tung's program to "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." Mr. Hua also indicated that the new leaders might be considering increased attention to consumers, which would be a sharp departure from Maoist orthodoxy. He said that in addition to making "maximum efforts to run agriculture well and also to run light industry well," China should pay equal attention to organizing the market well. So far this year China has made no overall report on industrial production. The analysts believe that factory output has been somewhat lower than planned because of political turmoil.

Peru Is Buying Arms From Soviet

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 30 (Reuters)—Peru's Air Force has bought equipment from the Soviet Union in what is believed to be the first arms deal of its kind in Latin America outside Cuba. President Francisco Morales Bermudez said at a news conference tonight that the deal was made because the Soviet Union offered exceptionally good financial and technical terms. He said that Peru had received less favorable offers from three or four other countries, which were not identified. Although the President declined to give details, informed sources said that Peru

had bought 36 Sukhoi SU-22 jets, swept-wing versions of the Sukhoi 7, a tactical fighter-bomber. They said that the deal, negotiations for which have been previously reported from unofficial sources, was \$250 million, payable over 10 years at an interest rate of 2.5 percent. **Schedule for Civilian Rule** LIMA, Dec. 30 (AP)—President Morales Bermudez said today that civilian rule might return to this nation in three to four years under a new political plan. The military took power in Peru in 1968. **REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST?**



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Jane's Says Soviet May Be Matching Tomahawk, Advanced U.S. Missile

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The 1977 edition of "Jane's Weapon Systems" says that the Soviet Union may have a missile to match the United States Navy's Tomahawk, which the Russians have said threatens the international balance in long-range missiles.

The editor, Ron Pretty, says in the reference book, released today, that three Soviet missile types, the SS-NX-13, 17 and 18, could be the equivalent of the Tomahawk and might reduce the deterrent value of the American weapon.

The Tomahawk is one of the most advanced missiles being developed for the American arsenal. It is capable of being launched from land, sea or air and of finding its target with pinpoint accuracy by scanning the earth's terrain features.

Mr. Pretty says one American nuclear submarine can carry 20 or more Tomahawks, which can be equipped with conventional or nuclear warheads. They can be launched from submerged submarines and travel at low levels more than 2,000 miles to the target, Mr. Pretty says. The United States Navy plans a fleet of 90 nuclear attack submarines.

Mr. Pretty says the Tomahawk may become an issue in the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic arms when the present five-year freeze on offensive missiles expires next October. If the Russians have their own version in the works, a whole new set of questions may arise, he adds.

Laser Weapon Development Described
LONDON, Dec. 30 (Reuters)—In a section of "Jane's Weapon Systems" dealing with naval weapons, Captain G. R. Villar, a former director of British naval intelligence, says that "it is quite possible that missiles will be developed for firing from shore against ships hundreds or thousands of miles away which have been detected and identified by satellite."

For defense against missile attacks, "the only totally new line is a laser damage weapon—the single high-power beam of energy that brings the target falling out of the sky," he says. Villar said that the end of 1975 that the Russians had a high-power laser at an antiballistic missile site.

On five separate occasions, beginning in October 1975, they illuminated United States satellites for periods of up to four hours or more with powers of up to 1,000 times that seen in a forest fire or an intercontinental ballistic missile launching," he says.

Describing lasers as the breakthrough on the military horizon, Captain Villar says the United States Navy was working

on their development and planned to use them as defensive weapons in the 1980's or 1990's. A first operational model has already been tested.

Soviet Launches Interceptor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Russians have staged their fourth test of a satellite interceptor this year but it tentatively is being classified as a failure by United States intelligence sources.

The Russians resumed flight-testing of antisatellite devices early this year after a lapse of about five years and the American sources said the latest test was conducted Monday. The targets have been Soviet satellites and no effort has been made to interfere with American vehicles, the intelligence sources said.

Officials who watch the Soviet antisatellite development program have denied that the Russians are using beams or other devices against American satellites.

In Monday's test, the Cosmos 886 satellite was launched from Leninsk in Soviet Kazakhstan and, on its second orbit, apparently attempted to intercept Cosmos 880, which had been launched on Dec. 9. The hunter satellite never came closer than one mile to its target, the sources said, and finally disintegrated on its third orbit. Cosmos 880 is said to be still in space.

System Based on Blast Effect

Analysts tentatively rate the test as a failure because the hunter satellite did not get closer to the target. In sea tests, intelligence sources have said, the hunter satellite came within 100 feet of its target. It is believed that the Soviet system involves blowing up the hunter satellite in close proximity to the target so that it will be destroyed by the exploding pieces.

This week's test was reported to be the first conducted by the Russians since July. A simultaneous launch of two Cosmos satellites, 881 and 882, on Dec. 15 was at first thought to have been such a test. But they were launched into an orbital plane normally used for manned missions—51.8 degrees—and analysts decided that the experiment was actually connected with the manned space program.

Dr. Malcolm Currie, the Pentagon's research and development chief, said at a Los Angeles symposium last summer that the Soviets have developed and tested a potential war-fighting antisatellite capability. Later, it was learned that the United States was carrying on research that would lead to an antisatellite system and was taking other steps to assure the survival of American reconnaissance, early-warning and other space vehicles.

Madrid Frees Red Leader on Bail And Abolishes Franco-Era Court



Santiago Carrillo, the secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain, after his release on bail yesterday in Madrid.

Continued From Page A1
rillo does not deserve amnesty," declared El Alcazar, an ultrarightist daily, in a recent front-page editorial. The newspaper recently refers to the Communist chief as a "murderer."

Today, police vehicles closely patrolled the streets around the five-story red-brick apartment building in the industrial suburb of Vallecas to which Mr. Carrillo was returned from exile in Paris in October and took up residence in a fifth-floor apartment there.

At a surprise news conference here on Dec. 10, Mr. Carrillo declared that he had been living clandestinely in Spain since February and had made several trips in and out of the country.

The Communist Party organized another news conference for this evening at one of its downtown offices, but called it off after the civil governor of Madrid declined to give permission for Mr. Carrillo to appear again before the press.

A spokesman who announced the cancellation saluted the "liberation" of Mr. Carrillo and his seven comrades as "a victory for democracy and an important step toward the legalization of all political parties in Spain."

The day after Mr. Carrillo's news conference on Dec. 10, gunmen kidnaped Antonio Maria de Oriol y Urquijo, the highly conservative president of the advisory Council of State and a Minister of Justice under Franco.

The two events stirred a loud outcry from the right, forcing the Government to announce publicly that "firm" orders for Mr. Carrillo's arrest had been given to the police.

The legal reforms announced tonight will effectively remove the military from civilian justice.

The abolition of the widely feared Court of Public Order, which was created in 1963 and was infamous for its political guidance, also goes a long way toward bringing the Spanish judiciary into line with the rest of Western Europe.

of Public Order and its military counterpart would lose jurisdiction over the cases.

Moreover, a number of appeals under the amnesty granted by King Juan Carlos last summer have been rebuffed by these two political tribunals and can now be submitted to ordinary civilian courts.

Ray Asserts He Is Willing To Give the House Inquiry Facts in Dr. King Slaying

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—James Earl Ray has made an apparently conditional offer to testify before the House Select Committee on Assassinations about the 1968 killing of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Mr. Ray initially pleaded guilty to the murder of Dr. King but now contends that he was "framed" by the F.B.I. and local police and then coerced by his own attorney to plead guilty against his will.

This assertion and the tentative offer to testify before the House committee were made in a letter to Anthony Lewis, a columnist for The New York Times.

Virtually all of Mr. Ray's letter, typed on two legal-size pages, was a denunciation of a review by Mr. Lewis of a book about Mr. Ray by George McMillan, "The Making of an Assassin."

In the last paragraph of the rambling letter, Mr. Ray invited Mr. Lewis and Mr. McMillan to testify about the case and then said that he, too, would testify and "we shall let our under-oath testimony determine the facts."



Brad Halter of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration tends radiation monitors on the South Polar Plateau. Each egg-size dome on the stand in front of him records energy from the sky in different wavelengths.

Antarctica: Glitter, Rays and Shifting Pole

By WALTER SULLIVAN
Special to The New York Times

SOUTH POLE STATION, Antarctica—The most striking sight when one steps out of an aircraft here on a typically sunny day is not the endless white plain of the South Polar Plateau or the high, snow-dusted dome covering the American outpost. It is the glitter of the air.

Anyone who loves snowscapes knows how they glitter, but to have the air itself do so is a special wonder, and one of the research efforts here is aimed at learning the source of the rain of ice crystals responsible for it.

This "clear air precipitation" produces a considerable part of ice accumulation on the polar plateau. It falls almost constantly in the winter night and from 50 to 75 percent of the time in the constant daylight of summer. A laser probe, aimed directly upward, is being used to trace the origin of the crystals.

The project is one among a wide range of research efforts here, most of which are directed at the special circumstances of this site on an icy plateau more than 9,000 feet above sea level and at the southern end of the earth's spin axis, earth's spin axis.

Atmospheric Trends Studied
The cosmic ray monitor being installed here, for example, should be the world's most sensitive recorder of high energy radiation showers from the sun. Its three modules—known as neutron monitors, weigh 5,500 pounds each.

The "rays" are actually high energy particles. Observing the direction of their arrival, after following magnetic "highways" from the sun, should help reveal the magnetic structure of space between sun and earth.

Scientists here are taking advantage of the station's remoteness from local sources of pollution to record long-term trends in composition of the atmosphere. Targets of the measurements include dust, ozone, fluorocarbons (such as those used in some spray cans) and carbon dioxide.

The percentage of carbon dioxide in the air has increased steadily since the industrial revolution introduced large-scale burning of fossil coal, oil and gas.

Also under investigation is the role of this, the world's great icebox, in controlling weather and climate changes elsewhere on the planet. Since the Antarctic is a continent buried under ice one to three miles thick, it carries 95 percent of the world's permanent ice.

The North Pole region is a vast covered with drifting ice floes only a few feet thick, the only substantial ice sheet there being on Greenland.

Isolation and Infection
In addition to the investigations of earth, ice and sky, the camp medical officer, Dr. Fritz Koerner, is studying fellow occupants of the station. His prime interest—and that of his supervisor, Dr. Harold G. Muehnmeyer at the University of Oklahoma Medical College, concerns the effect of prolonged isolation on the body's ability to resist infection.

It has often been observed that when a party that has wintered in the Antarctic comes in contact with outsiders there tends to be an epidemic of colds. It is suspected that those in isolation have lost much of their immunity to germs other than those currently inhabiting the group.

It has also been suggested that in such circumstances the immune system itself—its ability to rally against an invader—is weakened for lack of challenge. Drs. Koerner and Muehnmeyer suspect that this is invalid.

According to Dr. Koerner, a Navy study has shown that in nine months the white blood corpuscle count of those at the pole station dropped from 5,000 to 2,500 per cubic centimeter. But he says, it would have to fall below 500 to imply a serious deficiency. The white corpuscles attack invading organisms.

The study is continuing and suggests an increase in susceptibility to some virus infections. However, Dr. Koerner says he will not be surprised if basic weakening of the immune system during isolation "turns out to be just an old wives' tale."

The study is sponsored by the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation. The camp here is itself operated by the California concern of Holmes and Narver and is supported by a Navy airlift. Both operations are performed under contract with the National Science Foundation.

Deportation Bid Won By Husband Seeker

EAST ALTON, Ill., Dec. 30 (UPI)—Immigration officials have given a reprieve to Susan Spurrer, the British woman who advertised or a husband so she could avoid deportation.

The deportation deadline had been Friday, but it was extended by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to Feb. 15. By that time Congress may approve legislation to grant Mrs. Spurrer permanent residency.

Since September Mrs. Spurrer has received more than 700 letters proposing marriage to an ad she placed in the Wood River Journal. The ad began, "White English lady seeking marriage for immigration purposes."

Newspapers across the country printed about her plight.

House Chiefs Plan Energy Package

By EDWARD COWAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Representative Jim Wright disclosed today that the House Democratic leadership hoped to create a special energy committee to draft a "long-range, comprehensive program."

Mr. Wright, the new majority leader in the House, added, however, that energy bills would continue to be referred to standing legislative committees for hearings and revision before being sent to the House floor.

What Mr. Wright described at a breakfast with reporters as an "ad hoc energy committee" sounded very much like an effort to compose jurisdictional rivalries and policy differences among senior House Democrats, especially committee chairmen.

These differences enfeebled Democratic attempts in the 94th Congress to produce a comprehensive energy policy.

Mr. Wright said that the biggest deficiency of the 94th Congress was its "failure to come to grips" with energy issues. He recalled that in 1975 he headed a House Democratic task force that tried unsuccessfully to write a program of its own and harmonize it with the view of leading Senate Democrats.

The prospective chairman of the Interior Committee, Representative Morris K. Udall, Democrat of Arizona, when told of Mr. Wright's remarks, flommed the idea to a proposal for an "energy committee" that he said he submitted last week.

Mr. Wright told reporters that the committee would explore with the Senate the merits of a comprehensive energy program. He listed five as major jurisdiction: the Interior Committee, over coal and public lands; the Energy and Commerce Committee, over oil and natural gas; the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, over development of energy sources; the Merchant Marine, Fisheries Committee, over offshore oil, gas and exploitation; and the Ways and Means Committee, over fuels tax credits for energy conservation.

Mr. Udall said that 11 committee subcommittees have jurisdiction over energy issues. He listed five as major jurisdiction: the Interior Committee, over coal and public lands; the Energy and Commerce Committee, over oil and natural gas; the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, over development of energy sources; the Merchant Marine, Fisheries Committee, over offshore oil, gas and exploitation; and the Ways and Means Committee, over fuels tax credits for energy conservation.

There has been talk of such a body since the idea is expected to go nowhere.

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Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as Receiver

NOTICE
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WHEREAS, on September 15, 1976, the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York took possession of the business and property of AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and appointed the FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION as Receiver of the assets of the bank.

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BIG CITIES PROTESTS ON U.S. WORKS FUND

Continued From Page A1

of Mayors. Meanwhile, Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the new majority leader that a bill would be introduced as Jan. 4 to expand the public program by \$2 billion.

Representatives of President-elect's economic transition team met with Commerce Department officials to discuss an expansion of the program, perhaps, some changes in the way money will be distributed.

Congressional Ruling Critical
The mayors were especially critical of a Congressional mandated formula that set a percentage of the \$2 billion for cities with a jobless rate less than the national average.

Localities with jobless rates exceeding the national average had to compete for the remaining 70 percent.

"What kind of sense does that make in a state like California, where 90 percent of all eligible communities are in the national unemployment list," asked a spokesman for Mayor Hayes of San Jose, which is a winner.

Commerce Department officials acknowledged that competition was tougher for the 70 percent category for the 30 percent, which they partly explained why some cities that had a higher jobless rate than winners.

The method of allocation finally approved by the President's Economic Development Administration was so complex that it was difficult for any jurisdiction to be sure why it succeeded or to have a public works project approved.

Many Factors Employed
First, the \$2 billion was divided into three categories: 30 percent for cities with a jobless rate less than the national average; 30 percent for cities with a jobless rate between the national average and 1.5 times the national average; and 40 percent for cities with a jobless rate 1.5 times or more the national average.

In practice, the Government strictly limited the geographic area of competition, so that a city could bid only for projects within its own jurisdiction's higher unemployment rate.

Projects totaling \$24 billion were poured into the department, but were ranked by worthiness, another factor that influenced allotment of money. Florida, Miami, with an unemployment rate of 12.1 percent, got a project approved, but surplus Dade County got \$10 million to fund a data processing center, a port area warehouse and an air-conditioned dorm for the jail—all in the city of Miami.

In response to criticism that important municipalities had been ignored, John Edem, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, said that "very considerable amounts of money have gone to urban areas without attention to whether they were the chosen recipients of the money."

The highway authority, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had been ignored. John Edem, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, said that "very considerable amounts of money have gone to urban areas without attention to whether they were the chosen recipients of the money."

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WRIGHT SAYS ACCORD ON PUBLIC WORKS IS REACHED

Minority Leader Reports That House and Carter Agree on \$2 Billion for Jobs

By EILEEN SHANAHAN
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—The Democratic leadership of the House of Representatives and President-elect Carter agreed today that an additional public program costing \$2 billion to \$4 billion would be part of the new program to stimulate the economy, according to a report by Jim Wright of Texas.

Mr. Wright, who will be the majority leader of the new House, told a group of reporters today that he and the President-elect have been consulting over the past few days about the economic stimulus package. Mr. Wright has made up his mind that the public works construction program should be "one component in a package" of proposals aimed at stimulating growth of the economy and reducing unemployment, Mr. Wright said.

Mr. Wright has announced his plans to introduce a program for economic stimulus in the House of Representatives in the coming weeks, and perhaps to make his decision after the meeting.

Skeptical of Tax Cut

The economic stimulus package is expected to include both Government programs, of which the public works program might be only part, and tax cuts.

Mr. Wright expressed some skepticism about the effectiveness of tax reduction as a means of stimulating the economy and creating additional jobs. He said that members of Congress had been disappointed with the results of the 1975 tax cut, he said, did not create the increase in consumer spending that was expected.

Mr. Wright said that the Democratic leadership in the House would have a bill ready to introduce on Monday, but the Public Works Committee probably will be able to bring the bill to the House for a vote by the end of the year.

Mr. Wright said that at least two members of the Committee, William H. Hareah of Ohio, the chairman, would support the bill. Mr. Wright was talking about a somewhat revised version of the bill, he said, but he hopes not a greatly revised version. He said that the bill passed over President Ford's veto.

Signed to Speed Jobs

The bill is designed specifically to create jobs by providing that the public works program be started within the time the Government money is available.

The composition and makeup of the special staff group will be announced later, Mr. Powell said. "Even at the risk of sounding a bit trite," he continued, "we would very much like to have and appreciate suggestions in this area from the general public."

He said those who would like to suggest ways in which Mr. Carter could maintain communication with people in the country should write to: "People, Carter-Mondale Transition, Box 2600, ZIP code 20013, Washington, D.C."

Mr. Powell recalled that Mr. Carter had made similar efforts when he was Governor of Georgia from 1971 to 1975, including a so-called "people's day" about once a month in which Mr. Carter and his assistants set aside a day to listen to the problems and petitions of anyone who chose to come in and take a place in line. Occasionally this was supplemented by trips to areas outside Atlanta for the same purpose.

Mr. Powell conceded, in response to questions, that for reasons of security and otherwise it was not clear that this was feasible for a President and that it was not certain what shape the plan might finally take.



President-elect Carter with former Governor Kenneth Curtis of Maine after their meeting yesterday in Plains, Ga.

Carter Is Seeking Ways to Keep in Touch With Public

By CHARLES MOHR
Special to The New York Times
PLAINS, Ga., Dec. 30—Jimmy Carter believes it is "unhealthy" for a President to be isolated from the people and is seeking methods and ideas that will permit him to have face-to-face meetings with more than columnists and bureaucrats, a spokesman indicated today.

The President-elect also met today with the former Governor of Maine, Kenneth M. Curtis, whom Mr. Carter is expected to name as the next chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

If too little contact with "ordinary" Americans is foreseen as a problem in the White House, just the opposite problem was discussed today as Mr. Carter's wife, Rosalynn, met with Gov. George Busbee of Georgia to discuss ways of "preserving" the little town of Plains from an apparently growing onslaught of tourists and curiosity seekers.

On the eve of the New Year's holiday a great caravan of autos, campers, motor homes and trailers converged on the little town of 683 people and created parking and traffic problems today.

Jody Powell, the Carter press secretary, said at a news briefing late this afternoon that Mr. Carter would almost certainly take a tour of "several" regions of the country two or three months after inauguration in an attempt to see and hear people with whom a President confined behind the wrought-iron fence of the White House would seldom have contact.

Mr. Powell said that Mr. Carter had decided to "put together a special staff group to study ways to make the President more accessible to the people of the country and the people more accessible to the President."

He said the idea was based on Mr. Carter's "concern about the political isolation of the President" and a feeling that those at high levels of Government were "too often confined to a rather strange and unnatural world composed primarily of staff and press and other political people." For "sensitive" government there should be a wider range of contacts, he said.

The composition and makeup of the special staff group will be announced later, Mr. Powell said. "Even at the risk of sounding a bit trite," he continued, "we would very much like to have and appreciate suggestions in this area from the general public."

Mr. Curtis, who now practices law in Portland, Me., arrived in the company of Phil Wise, a native of Plains who is a key political adviser to the President-elect and whose presence gave a clear indication of the nature of the meeting.

Mr. Curtis, who had much warmer personal relations with Mr. Carter than most other governors when Mr. Carter was a member of the National Governors Conference, said "it would be accurate speculation" to say that he was under consideration to replace Robert S. Strauss, who is resigning as the Democratic chairman.

Mr. Curtis appears virtually certain to get the job. But when Mr. Carter posed for pictures with him, the President-elect turned aside questions on the subject and said that announcements would come later.

Governor Busbee of Georgia said that at Mr. Carter's request, he had arrived to talk with Mr. Carter about assistance the state could give in helping the crossroads hamlet of Plains in dealing with the influx of visitors, an influx that seems to some here to threaten the character of the small town.

The crowds today were especially large. Cars from all parts of the country were parked in a small downtown area and spilled over into side streets for considerable distances. Traffic crawled slowly by "television city," which consists of three large house trailers occupied by the television networks under the town water tower, which is now painted with a gaudy American flag.

Other tourists waited in line to buy gasoline at the filling station owned by Billy Carter, the President-elect's brother. Governor Busbee said that the State of Georgia had transferred 17 1/2 acres of farm property owned by a university field station to its general property pool and that this would probably be used to create a visitors center about a mile from Plains. People would be encouraged to stop there, park their vehicles and take shuttle buses into the town.

To those who sell sandwiches and gum, cracks, the influx has been a bonanza, but many in Plains are disturbed. The more leisurely days when the "boys of summer," consisting of the press corps, the Secret Service and their respective pitchers, Billy and Jimmy, could play softball before a crowd of 50 beer-drinking people may be gone forever.

Mondale Says He Will Speak Out When He Disagrees With Carter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Vice President-elect Mondale said today that he would speak out when he disagreed with President-elect Carter on broad public policy matters.

He also said that his chief responsibility as Vice President would be as an adviser to Mr. Carter, "and that's what I wanted." But he added that he would not want to disclose the private recommendations he made to Mr. Carter, telling newsmen, "There is a distinction."

He had been asked about his recommendations to Mr. Carter, on Cabinet appointments and specifically on the selection of Griffin B. Bell, an Atlanta lawyer and a longtime friend of Mr. Carter, to be Attorney General.

The choice of Mr. Bell to head the Justice Department has drawn criticism from some blacks and civil rights leaders. Mr. Mondale, who has been a strong supporter of civil rights legislation during his 12 years in the Senate, said that he had not known Mr. Bell very well before his appointment but had become very impressed by him.

He said that Mr. Bell's record on human rights during 18 years on the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals had been "quite good."

Mr. Mondale also said, "I don't support membership in private clubs that segregate," adding that he was glad that Mr. Bell had resigned from clubs in Atlanta that did not have blacks and Jews as members.

Economy Given Priority

He said he believed that Mr. Bell would win Senate confirmation with no trouble and would make a strong Attorney General.

Mr. Mondale met in his office with reporters to mark his resignation from the Senate, which became effective the previous midnight. He will be succeeded as a Senator from Minnesota by Wendell R. Anderson, a Democrat, who resigned as Governor to accept appointment to the Senate.

At Mr. Carter's request, Mr. Mondale said, he had put together a first suggested agenda on decisions confronting the new administration for a meeting earlier this week at St. Simons Island, Ga., with Cabinet nominees.

Asked what would be given priority, Mr. Mondale listed first an economic package to deal with a sluggish economy



Vice President-elect Walter F. Mondale during news conference in Washington yesterday.

and unemployment. "That has to be an early central effort of this administration," he said.

He also said that "very high" on the list would be reorganization of the executive branch of the Government "to make it more efficient, less wasteful and more responsive."

Looking back over his Senate career, Mr. Mondale said that his most significant accomplishment was in helping to achieve a change in rules to make it easier to choke filibusters. He said this had served to make the Senate more responsive.

He also spoke of being proud of playing a part in passage of legislation providing for public financing of Presidential election campaigns, saying it had severed the election process from "big money."

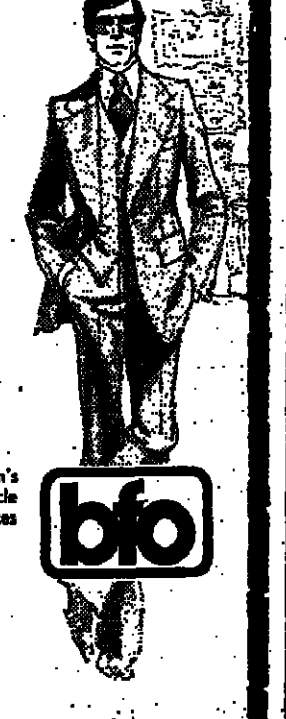
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- LINDEN: 1024 W. St. Georges Ave. WESTCHESTER: 733 Central Park Ave. MAMARONECK: 112 W. Boston Post Rd.



*STORES OPEN ON SUNDAY

Mills's Congressional Career Coming to a Quiet Conclusion

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 30 (UPI)—The phone does not ring in the chairman's office in the Federal Building here any more. The typewriters are silent and the seats before them are empty.

There are hooks on the walls where pictures used to hang. The chairs along the front of the office, once filled with second District constituents who needed something when the chairman was in town, are empty, too.

Four years ago it took six months of pleading to get a 30-minute interview with Representative Wilbur D. Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Mills was then called the second most powerful man in Washington.



United Press International
Wilbur D. Mills

in Washington and in 1972 was reported to be seeking the Presidency. In those days, the Arkansas Democrat's two secretaries never stopped typing, and the lights on his telephones indicating backed up calls never stopped blinking. The favor-seekers and well-wishers streamed in and out of the chairman's office.

Radical Change in Status
Now it is different. Mr. Mills's affair with Fanne Foxe, the dancer, his publicly acknowledged alcoholic problem, his fall from power in the loss of his chairmanship and his decision not to run again — these have radically changed his status.

Today, the last few moments of Mr. Mills's 37 years in Congress were fading away. After he addressed a Chamber of Commerce luncheon earlier in the day, he was asked whether he would have any time in the next two weeks to talk privately.

"Come on by this afternoon," Mr. Mills said. "I'll be in all afternoon." As easy as that, there are no crowds bidding for a moment of his time any more.

What are Mr. Mills's plans? "I don't have any idea," he said. "I'm going to relax and take it easy, except I don't play tennis, golf, swim, anything that normal people do." Mr. Mills said that he had worked almost full-time all his life. He added that for the time being he would keep his apartment in Washington and his home here.

To Work Against Alcoholism
"I will be identified and help in any way I can with any alcoholic awareness programs," Mr. Mills continued. "There is a great need for alcohol awareness. Let people know what the early signs are."

What does he identify as early signs?
"When you feel you have to have a drink," he said, "that's a danger sign. Or when you drink, you have more problems than when you don't drink. If you think you have a drinking problem then you probably do."

"Not being able to take just one drink is a pretty good sign," he added. "Do you have to have another? An alcoholic will probably end up drunk when he starts to drink no matter how often he drinks. If you do that, it doesn't matter whether you drink every day or once a year, you're an alcoholic."

Mr. Mills said that doctors and psychiatrists needed more information about alcoholism. "We know so little about it. More effort should be made by the medical profession to become informed about it."

"Many of the physical things that were wrong with me were wrong because I drank, hand cramps, nasal and respiratory disorders. When I quit drinking these things cleared up. The doctors were not treating the real problem."

Recognition of His Alcoholism
When had he decided that he was an alcoholic? "When I tried to prove I wasn't, I found out I was," Mr. Mills said. He was hospitalized in December 1974, for what was described as extreme fatigue. He remained hospitalized until February 1975, and did not have a drink during that time. He checked out of the hospital still not convinced of his problem.

"I thought I could take just one drink," Mr. Mills said. "So I went out and bought two bottles of vodka—two bottles of vodka to take one drink. I drank both those bottles and bought some more. I blacked out and about 24 hours later I woke up back in the hospital. I haven't had a drink since."

How long was it before he lost the urge to drink? "It lasted 10 months after I quit drinking. During that time I wanted a drink every moment, every hour, every day. If somebody happened to be talking about it, I wanted one even more."

Had he felt comfortable today speaking to the Chamber of Commerce? "You have to be. There's not a thing you can do about the past. If it was a disease, and that's what alcoholism is, then I don't have any reason to be down on myself. If I got down on myself, then the first thing I'd have to do would be to take a drink."

Does he harbor any resentment toward Fanne Foxe for any of the things she said or wrote in her book about their affair? "No, not a bit," Mr. Mills replied. "The only time anything happened was when I was drinking and I just have to live with it. I don't even know where she is today. I didn't read her book. She did call me before it came out and told me they made her put a lot of things in there that weren't true."

"If I passed her on the street," he continued, "I'd say hello. I have no bitterness, none. I guess the key to living with this (alcoholism) is to remember the past—don't forget it, but don't dwell on it. That and forgiving yourself are the most important."

Six Killed in Carolina Auto Crash
RALEIGH, N.C., Dec. 30 (UPI)—Six persons were killed and six others injured last night in a head-on auto collision at the crest of a hill. The dead were identified as Susan Underhill, 21 years old, of Wendell, driver of one car; William H. Wheeler, 18, of Clayton, driver of the other car; Kim Spence, 14; Lisa Jo Wright, 15; Lisa Rose Lynch, 15; and Ken Smith, 15, all of Clayton.

MIAMI HOTEL STRIKE SPREADS: Sandra Hayes, daughter of an assistant football coach at Ohio State, passing a group of pickets as she leaves the Sheraton Four Am- bassadors hotel. The team is staying at the hotel as it prepares for Orange Bowl tomorrow night. Yesterday, the Sheraton was added to list of hotels being picketed.

Ex-C.I.A. Aide Held in Spy Case Is Denied Release
BETHESDA, Md., Dec. 30 (UPI)—A Federal magistrate refused today to release a former agent of the Central Intelligence Agency who is being held on charges of trying to sell Government secrets to the Soviet Union.

A lawyer for Edwin G. Moore 2d argued that his release would pose no danger, but the Magistrate, F. Archie Meatyard Jr., disagreed.

"That would be like a pat on the back saying, 'Fella, that's all right,' and I can't tolerate that," Mr. Meatyard said, adding, "The danger to the community has already been established."

Mr. Moore, 56 years old, who retired from the C.I.A.'s mapping and logistics section in 1973 after 22 years of service,

randomly choose their predictions but use, perhaps subconsciously, certain formulas and "tricks of the trade." Being a psychic is a career. Just as faith healers, stockbrokers and political analysts must learn to make predictions which sound possible though not obvious, psychics must learn the proper level of credibility for which to strive.

The new journal, a semiannual called The Zetetic, is named for the ancient Greek followers of the skeptic Pyrrho. The word means "seeker." The journal is published by the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal, a group formed last spring. It grew out of an ad hoc group that published a statement in 1975 condemning astrology as charlatanism.

Paul Kurtz, co-chairman of the committee, who is a professor of philosophy at the State University of New York at Buffalo, said that the new journal would keep readers informed about the latest developments in parapsychology.

"In the past," he said, "persons interested in the paranormal have not had access to negative results, for they are rarely seen as newsworthy. The alleged positive results are often unsatisfying because of inadequate scientific controls. The result has all too often been that unsubstantiated claims are taken as gospel truth by an uncritical public."

Another report in the journal involves biorhythms, which are believed by some to be natural cycles of physical, intellectual and emotional energy in the body that enable a person to perform at his best when the cycles are at their maximum and to perform worst when the cycles are low.

A. James Fix, a medical psychologist at the University of Nebraska medical school, tested this theory on 70 major league baseball players in the 1975 season. He calculated their "up days" and "down days" according to established biorhythm methods and compared these with their batting averages of the days in question.

The average batting average on up days was .266. On down days it was .250, and on "triple zero days," when all three cycles are neutral, the average was .276. The differences were not large enough to exclude the possibility that chance or some other factor accounted for them.

Dr. Fix said he believed his study was the only one applying objective methods to evaluate the biorhythm theory.

Another article in the new journal examines the evolution of the Scientology religious movement from its beginnings as a loosely structured form of lay psychotherapy called dianetics, which soon flourished as a popular movement, to its present form as an authoritarian religion enforcing rigorous discipline and obedience to the movement's founder. The report is by a Scottish sociologist, Roy Wallis.

There is also a critical analysis of the writings of Erich von Däniken, who argues that civilization on the earth arose only as a result of visitors from outer space teaching their superior technology to earthlings.

Dr. John T. Ombrodro, an anthropologist at the State University of New York at Potsdam, said that the theories were hopelessly racist and ethnocentric and that many of the items Mr. von Däniken presents as facts are wrong. Some 30 examples are taken from the book "Chariots of the Gods," Mr. von Däniken's best known work.



HOSTAGES RESCUED IN KANSAS: A police officer and a medical technician leading youngsters away from a house Wednesday in Haysville, a suburb of Wichita. A woman and four children had been held hostage by a former mental patient, who was later shot and killed by police sharpshooters. At the time he was shot he was holding seven persons, some of whom had replaced the women and children as hostages earlier in the day.

Students Surpass 10 Psychics in a Test on Predictions

By BOYCE RENSBERGER
Ten Harvard undergraduates, cooperating in a test of "psychic" powers to tell the future, did slightly better than 10 nationally prominent "psychics" whose predictions were published in The National Enquirer.

The difference was not statistically significant, however, and a researcher, whose report appears in the first issue of a new journal dedicated to investigating claims of paranormal phenomena, concluded that there was no difference between the predicting ability of professional "psychics" and persons who do not claim such powers.

Both sets of predictions were made at the beginning of 1973 and were reviewed for accuracy by an independent panel at the end of the year.

The researcher, Dr. Gary Alan Fine, a sociologist at the University of Minnesota, said that, although "psychics" appear no better able to predict the future than anyone else, they served a purpose in society.

Reduction in Anxiety
"People have a desire to reduce the uncertainty in their lives—these predictions point up occurrences which are possible and otherwise unexpected," Dr. Fine wrote. "By making the future somewhat more predictable and less problematic anxiety about the unknown is reduced."

Although Dr. Fine did not report the actual predictions, he said there was a qualitative difference between those of the professionals and the students. The amateurs worded their forecasts more mundanely while the "psychics" made predictions with consequences that sounded more exotic or cataclysmic.

"Psychics," Dr. Fine wrote, "do not

randomly choose their predictions but use, perhaps subconsciously, certain formulas and "tricks of the trade." Being a psychic is a career. Just as faith healers, stockbrokers and political analysts must learn to make predictions which sound possible though not obvious, psychics must learn the proper level of credibility for which to strive.

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Military Recruits Run To Beat G.I. Bill Deal

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30 (UPI)—To sign up for military service by Bill of Rights benefits are red brought more than five times the number of applicants to Los Angeles recruiting offices. But most of the recruits are going right back to school and will not begin training until next fall.

Medical examiners and other at the Armed Forces Entrance Training Center have been working 13 hours a day to handle the surge. The center, which began flooding in two weeks ago, said Maj. Joseph R. Tenney.

The load is running at 500 against 70 to 100 a day last week, he said. The rush is to beat the tomorrow night.

These swarms in effect then will be eligible for the free G.I. Bill type that go to the end of World War II. These recruits will have to come from their monthly pay eligibility, putting in up to \$1,000 for the maximum college allowance of \$8,100.

About 90 percent of the recruits are going to the service and report for training next month, Major Tenney said.

31 Flu Shot Claims Filing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UPI)—The Government has received 31 claims for \$1,189,705.20 in damages filed by persons who received the national influenza immunization program, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said today.

The amounts range from \$11 in Washington State to \$1.1 million in Pennsylvania. Most of them are for a few hundred dollars or less in compensation for illness associated with a flu shot.

The Pennsylvania claim is one submitted as of yesterday claiming compensation for a death after a department spokesman said.

Others were from the state of New York, \$50,000, and West Virginia, \$30,000. Non-death claims totaled \$29,700.

"These are not suits," the spokesman said. "They are claims for compensation for the injuries requested from the Government." The department received five letters requesting compensation for paralysis as a result of the flu shot.

But a spokesman said that the writing regulations and getting the printed had not been so severe.

"I guess we were conservative in our estimates," he added.

Although most taxpayers have their forms or will get them in 10 to 15 days, the spokesman said that eight million taxpayers would not get their forms until next January.

The service is sending out 40 million forms for 1976, for higher income workers and those who itemize deductions. An estimated 36 million forms, 1040A, will be mailed. The forms are primarily for lower-income taxpayers or those who take standard deductions.

The new law did cause a delay in issuing forms for businesses and the steps, the spokesman said, so most business forms will be mailed in late January.

Extra Second Needed

BOULDER, Colo., Dec. 30 (UPI)—A ship spinning one second off earth is spinning one second off an slower this year, and the National Standards said that it would make a correction on its atomic clock on New Year's Eve. To compensate for the slowdown, the bureau will shift its clock by one second.

REMEMBER THE NEEDLE!

Around the Nation

U.S. Steel Will Spend 600 Million to Cut Poll

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 30 (A United States Steel Corporation signed a \$600-million, seven-year plan today to eliminate pollution its massive Clairton Coke Works. The plan, approved by the Federal, state and environmental agencies also signed.

The signing settled a \$3 million filed against the corporation for violations of an air pollution act signed in 1972.

The company has agreed to spend \$100 million to construct three new batteries at Clairton, rehabilitate others and shut down 13 older. In exchange, pollution control has agreed to permit periodic entry from prosecution while in of the equipment takes place.

Edgar B. Speer, corporation called the settlement a wasteful that could cost jobs.

The company was not fined for violations of the 1972 agreement agreed to make a \$750,000 contribution to a nonprofit group to fund research.

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REMEMBER THE NEEDLE!

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April 1967

TANKER MATE LOOKED FOR LIGHTSHIP IN VAIN

Testifies He and Other Top Officers Searched for the Nantucket Mark for Hours Before Ship Foundered

By ARNOLD H. LUBASCH
Top officers of the oil tanker Argo Merchant remained on the bridge for several hours to see the Nantucket Lightship before the tanker ran aground, according to testimony yesterday in Federal District Court in Manhattan.

Georgios Dedinios, a second mate on the Argo Merchant, said that he stayed on the bridge of the tanker after his watch ended at 4 A.M. on Dec. 15. He added that he had been helping the captain and the chief mate, who were striving to sight the lightship, a key navigational aid marking the Nantucket Shoals. The tanker, which was supposed to be heading toward the lightship, had strayed 24 miles off course.

Replying to questions by Douglas A. Jacobsen, an insurance lawyer, Mr. Dedinios said that he had expected to see the Nantucket Lightship by 4 A.M., two hours before the Argo Merchant ran aground on the shoals. But the lightship was not sighted, he said, even though he had believed that the tanker was on the proper course.

"You didn't see the Nantucket Lightship at any time?" the lawyer asked. "No, never," Mr. Dedinios replied, adding that he had thought not sighting the lightship had meant that the tanker was slow.

His testimony came on the fourth day of a continuing hearing regarding a petition by the owner of the Argo Merchant to limit liability for damages growing out of the huge oil spill from the tanker. The testimony is being transcribed for later use, when a Federal judge is expected to conduct a trial to decide whether to

U.S. to Seek Indictment in Delaware River Oil Spill

By DONALD JANSON
Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30 — United States Attorney David W. Marston said today that he would seek the indictment next week of Capt. Vasilios Vilmas of the tanker Olympic Games on Federal charges of polluting the Delaware River. Mr. Marston said he would also sue the owner of the Liberian-flag vessel.

The Olympic Games went aground Monday while turning to dock at Marcus Hook, downstream from here, cutting a hole in the hull and spilling 134,000 gallons of light Arabian crude oil in the river. Some of it has washed ashore in Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, imperiling ecologically sensitive streams and wetlands and killing waterfowl.

Mr. Marston said in an interview in his office here that the spill was just the latest in a "rash" of such incidents that must be stopped. "For the first time," he said, "we are providing with this legal action a real incentive for captains, pilots and owners to meet a higher safety standard when they use U.S. waters."

In addition, he said, the forthcoming trial will "call attention to the inadequate remedies available to deal with this problem."

He said he hoped this case would stimulate Congress to strengthen the safety controls and penalties for foreign-

flag vessels using or misusing United States waters.

He said he met with Coast Guard authorities before taking legal action and was informed that foreign-registered ships were subject to none of the Coast Guard inspection standards required of American ships.

Mr. Marston said he agreed with Russell E. Train, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, who inspected the Delaware River spill Tuesday and said it would not have happened if the ship had had a double bottom.

"A spill such as the one off Nantucket two weeks would have happened even with a double bottom," Mr. Marston said, "because the ship broke in two, but it is absolutely clear that with the slow speeds used in the Delaware River not a drop of oil would have spilled because a rock would have pierced only the outer skin of a double bottom."

Captain Vilmas, a Greek national, was arrested by Federal marshals on the Olympic Games yesterday afternoon at the British Petroleum Company's refinery dock in Marcus Hook and was taken to the Federal Courthouse here, where he was charged with polluting the river and failing to notify the Coast Guard of the spill.

United States Magistrate Edwin E. Naythons set bail at \$50,000 and the ship's master spent seven hours in a holding

cell in the courthouse till bond was posted for him, shortly before midnight.

Captain Vilmas was silent today at a Coast Guard hearing into the cause of the spill. At the request of the attorney for Captain Vilmas and the Red Bank Shipping Company of Panama, owner of the tanker, Lieut. Comdr. Richard L. Peyser recessed the hearing till Monday, when Captain Vilmas will be the first witness.

While the Coast Guard can take action only against the operating licenses of the captain or pilot, Commander Peyser said that if the inquiry turned up information relating to the pending criminal charges it would be turned over to Mr. Marston.

The captain is charged with violating a little-used 1899 Federal law forbidding the dumping of refuse into United States waters. He is also charged with not notifying the Coast Guard as required under the Water Pollution Control Act of 1972.

Both counts are Federal misdemeanors, with maximum penalties totaling \$12,500 in fines and two years in prison.

Spill Averted Near Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, P.R., Dec. 30 (AP)—A Liberian oil tanker that ran aground two days ago on the southern coast of Puerto Rico was refloated today, the Coast Guard said. No oil was spilled from the 735-foot, 31,289-ton Daphne, which hit soft coral Tuesday night near the entrance of Guayanilla Bay, the authorities said.

oaked dock after it was rescued from the Delaware River yesterday

ria's Park Avenue Ship Office still Busy With Tanker Business

By DAVID F. WHITE

enter of the controversy that surrounded the recent accidents of oil spills by Liberian tankers of the Liberian Deputy Commissioner of Maritime Affairs, at 103 Park Avenue, is the only branch of the office, and serves as headquarters of the Liberian shipping industry's merchant marine fleet, which is the largest in the world.

At 10 days, the phones at the office, where the registration of ships under the Liberian flag of the world must be officially being ringed incessantly. Second-floor office of Capt. Vincent K. Hubbard, who comes from Kings Port, Tenn., and has been working for the office since 1966.

Documents Are Needed
Voluminous documents must be presented to the Deputy Commissioner's office. Basic papers include reports on hull and machinery from classification agencies such as the American Bureau of Shipping, a list of officers on the ship and information about their certification and a bill of sale or builder's certificate.

When the documents necessary for registration are collected and verified, a time is set for the closing. If a ship is overseas at the time, an agent of the office files to the foreign port and presents a prescribed certificate.

If the registration is issued for a ship in New York, it is taken immediately to the ship, which cannot leave port without it.

"It can happen at any time of day or night," Mr. Hubbard said. "We have two to four night closings a week. Sometimes, there are three or four countries on the phone."

ers' Use of Liberian Registry Ship Concerns on Tax and Pay

Continued From Page A1

the flag of convenience system No. 1, Noel Mostert, the author of a 1974 book on oil tankers that many ships are a safety charge that oil ships are run until their equipment is worn out and that the multinational officers are ill-trained, under-sometimes uncensored.

an-flag system has a number of ship under Liberian registry, it go to Liberia but to 103 New York City.

Liberia's most important financial institutions, the International Bank, intertwined with the shipping of the Government, is situated in N.W. Washington.

Liberian corporate law, written with American aid, require the recording of the holdings, interest in Liberians can be used to hide the tax collector.

than 73.5 million gross tons of ships, according to Coast s, the Liberian merchant mar- largest in the world. It also est tanker fleet, 945 tankers, the World Almanac. Japan h 520 tankers.

and, the Secretary General of Shipping Council, an ash- shipowners said that there reasons, all financial, for sail- s Liberian flag.

flag vessels, he said, must built in American yards, and intended, "costs sometimes uch." In addition, he said, g arrangement, the ships arg- to United States unions."

d that a non-European sea- paid \$120 a month, while a European union might get American \$700 or more. nkly," he concluded, "taxes s."

ships are subject to corporate of about 48 percent on their ost \$1.20 a ton to register- beria with an annual fee of n thereafter. There are sever- aller fees ranging from \$725 -ships are free of Liberian

owners group, Mr. Maitland els 62 members, including her United States oil compa- times sends representatives Liberian delegation at United time conferences, he added. owners' group shares the at 103 Park Avenue with the missioner of Maritime Af- xian Government official r- registering the ships.

-flag ship concerns and ions have long been critical tem, charging that it is an subterfuge to avoid paying- ert Brand of the Transporta- e, an organization of Ameri- s, contends that as a country post office box."

growth of shipments by oil- cent years, much of the criti- focused on the question of land said that he had never hebes Shipping, the owner of the Argo Merchant. He said mbers of his group were large y of these ships were 500

years old or less. He suggested that, because two-thirds of the Liberian fleet was made up of tankers, their accidents cause more readily to public attention. And, he said, the Liberian Government initiated in recent years an extension system to better its image.

More than 300 ships are lost at sea each year, according to Lloyd's of London. Over the past decade, Japan has had the worst record, losing a high of 89 ships in 1970. Liberia has generally been among the top four losers, losing from 10 to 25 ships a year.

Liberian-flag ships have figured prominently in a number of major oil spills, including the supertanker Torrey Canyon, which ran aground off the English channel in 1967, causing the world's largest oil spill.

When the Liberian tanker Arrow, owned by Aristotle Onassis, ran aground off Nova Scotia in 1970, killing 7,000 seabirds with its oil slick, the Canadian Committee of Inquiry found that the ship had been operating with almost none of its navigation equipment serviceable. The radar had stopped working two hours before the crash, the echo sounder for depth measurements had not been working for two months and the gyro compass had a permanent error of 3 degrees.

The ship's third officer, on watch at the time, had no license, and none of the crew but the captain had any navigational skill. The report added "there are even doubts about his ability."

Skipper's Testimony Recalled

In testimony in Federal District Court in New York in recent days, Georgios Papadopoulos, the captain of the Argo Merchant, testified that his gyrocompass was in error, he was about 24 miles off course, his radar was broken, his depth finder was not on and the last time he was sure where he was was when he saw Cape Hatteras, N.C.

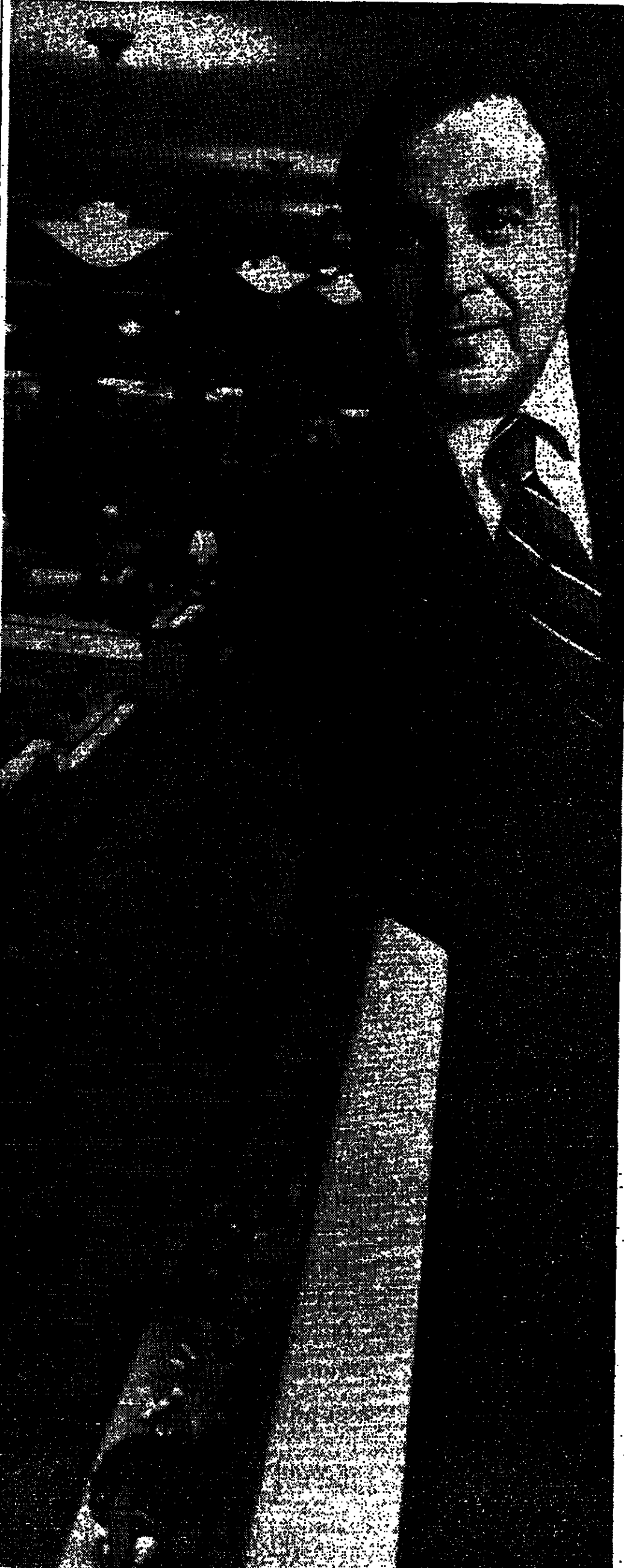
The Argo Merchant, 23 years old, with 19 accidents on her record and a leak that resulted in her being banned from the harbor of Philadelphia, was operated by the Amerships agency of 1 State Street Plaza in New York City. The principal operators of the company are Mark Madias and Nick Skervelos, according to industry sources. Neither has talked with reporters lately.

The agency and the same people, according to industry sources, operate a fleet of second-hand ships, each owned on the record by a separate Liberian corporation.

The ships and the corporations are listed in Lloyd's Register as: Argo Castor (Knossis Shipping Inc.), Argo Leader (Arsonaut Shipping Inc.), Argo Master (Jason Shipping Inc.), Argo Merchant (Thebes Shipping Inc.), Argo Pollux (Thessaly Shipping Inc.), Argo Trader (Spartan Shipping Inc.), Stolt Argo (Ithaca Shipping Inc.) and Stolt Argo Bay (Sovron Shipping Inc.).

The creation of the Liberian shipping operation was a special project of Mr. Sterilinos, the Secretary of State from November, 1944 to June 1945, according to contemporary records, persons active in Liberian shipping and critics. Before entering the wartime State Department, he was president and chairman of the board of United States Steel.

Th port of Monrovia, built with American lend-lease money, was opened in 1948. At about the same time, Mr. Sterilinos, then in private life, and a group of other American businessmen founded the Liberia Company, in conjunction with the Liberian Government, to develop steel and other natural resources.



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President, Macy's, New York

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The New York Times



est on Predictions



Denie

Statement by Gov. Carey Inquiries Into Attica Uprising

Following is the text of a statement by Gov. Carey on the investigations into the uprising at Attica in 1971:

The Governor of the State of New York has the constitutional responsibility to "take care that the laws are faithfully executed." That responsibility places a constitutional imperative upon the Governor to insure equal justice for all citizens of the state. No government can command the confidence and respect of its people without a firm commitment to the principle and practice of evenhanded justice.

The facts and circumstances recounted in the reports of Special Deputy Attorneys General Meyer and Scott make it irrefutably clear that the state, through its highest officials, failed abysmally in upholding this principle in the handling of Attica investigation and prosecution in the first half of this decade. Due to insensitivity to their constitutional responsibilities, equal justice by way of further prosecutions is no longer possible.

Two independent investigators that I caused to be appointed have documented the concerted nature of the prosecutions. The failure to take early and vigilant action to insure a vigorous, thorough and impartial investigation and prosecution of all crimes committed during the tragic five days in September renders futile any further attempts to secure even a semblance of equal justice now through further prosecution. These independent investigations and another have documented:

¶The failure to properly plan the assault and to properly instruct the men (Meyer Report p. 8; McKay pp. 341-366).

¶The failure to properly plan for the preservation of evidence and to properly collect it once the retaking had ended (Meyer Report p. 8, 51; Scott's statement to the court 2/26/76 p. 6-7).

¶The failure to properly budget and administer the investigation (Meyer Report p. 9, 75-77).

¶The failure to perceive these deficiencies at the outset of the investigation and to take whatever action could have been taken to develop evidence pertaining to possible crimes by law-enforcement personnel (Meyer Report p. 48, 54, 119-20; Scott's statement to the court 2/26/76 p. 6).

¶Abundantly Clear

The two independent investigations have made it abundantly clear to me that these repeated failures have effectively precluded the possibility now of bringing to justice, by trial or dis-

ciplinary action, any armed personnel who were misdirected or abused their authority in the retaking of the facility and rehousing of the inmates.

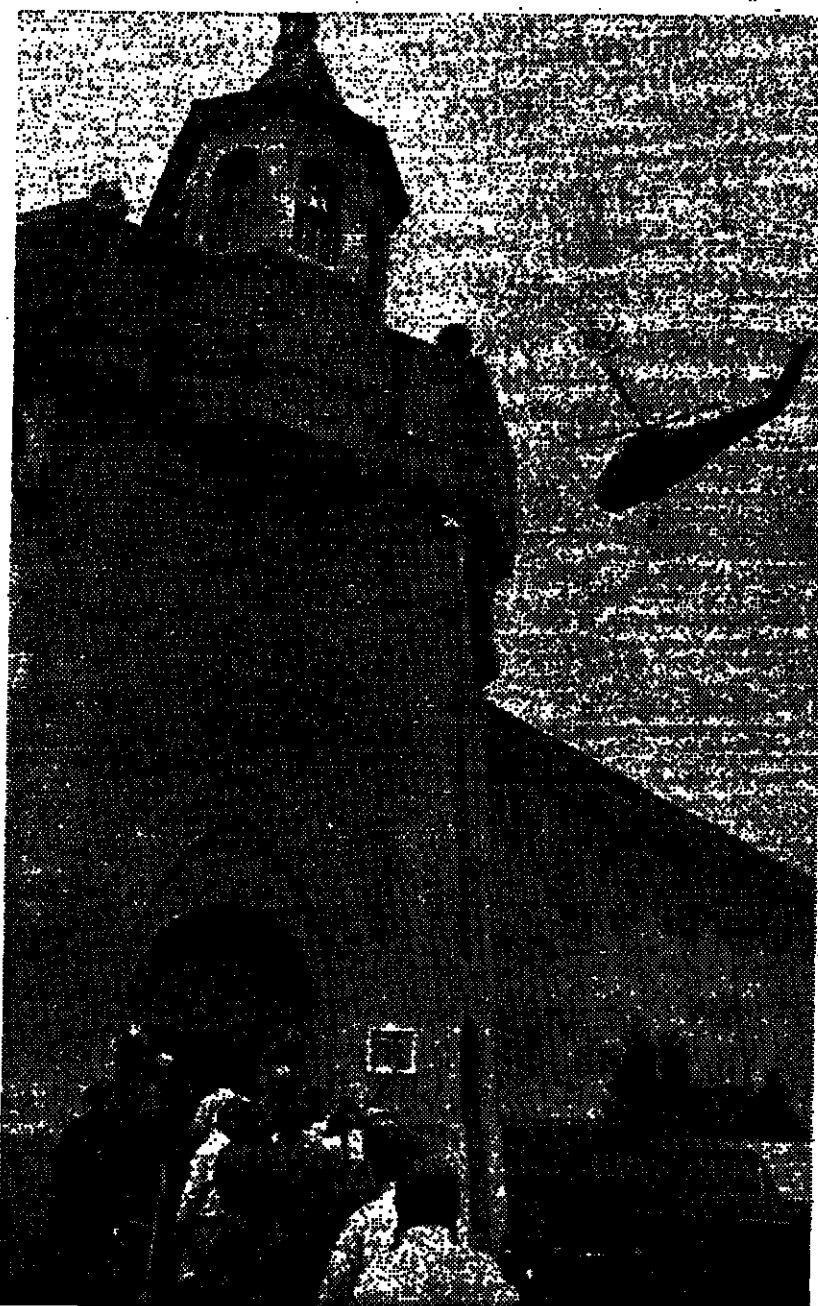
During the months since I received these reports, I have personally read, reviewed and analyzed all of the materials with respect to the Attica uprising, retaking investigations and prosecutions. In so doing, I have come to the most distressing, indeed the most disappointing moment in my tenure as Governor of this state. For I now must conclude that the conduct of this investigation and prosecution has been such that we now confront the real possibility that the law itself may well fall into disrespect. Hence, I have concluded that, as Governor, I have the final responsibility to bring this tragic affair to a conclusion which, however unsatisfactory, will foster respect for our system of justice as one capable of recognizing and correcting its wrongs.

In addition, beyond what I see as my constitutional responsibilities, as an elected leader of our state, I am moved to recognize that Attica has been a tragedy of immeasurable proportions, unalterably affecting countless lives. Too many families have grieved, too many have suffered deprivations, too many have lived their lives in uncertainty waiting for the long nightmare to end. For over five years and with hundreds of thousands of dollars and countless man-hours we have followed the path of investigation and accusation. We have succeeded in dividing and polarizing the people of the state without satisfying the quest for justice in this tragedy. To continue in this course, I believe, would be merely to prolong the agony with no better hope of a just and abiding conclusion.

A Time to "Close the Book"

Attica lurks as a dark shadow over our system of justice. The time has come to firmly and finally close the book on this unhappy chapter of our history as a just and humane state.

I am therefore accepting the recommendations of Superintendent Connelley and Commissioner Ward that no disciplinary action be commenced against the 20 state officers and employees identified by Mr. Scott. I also accept the recommendation of Mr. Scott that six inmates convicted of crimes committed at Attica be granted a pardon for these convictions. In addition, I am extending clemency to the two other inmates convicted of Attica-related



A military helicopter dropping tear gas into the Attica Correctional Facility in September of 1971 as state police entered to quell the riot.

crimes—one will be pardoned, and the Attica related sentence of the other will be commuted, making him eligible for parole.

These actions should not be construed as a reflection of a lack of culpability for the conduct at issue. Rather, these actions are in recognition that there does exist a larger wrong which

transcends the wrongful acts of individuals caught in the seamless web into which the tragedy of Attica has spun itself. They are in recognition of the immutable principle in our society that the state itself should not sanction the maintenance of legal proceedings out of harmony with the principles of equal justice.

GOVERNOR PARDONS 7 TO CLOSE ATTICA BOOK

Continued From Page A1

has been deep faith in the religion of my people and my concern for all the wrongs committed against them and other oppressed people."

Mr. Kunstler described Mr. Hill as "flabbergasted" by the news.

The granting of clemency to Mr. Hill was highly unusual since an appeal of his conviction is now pending before an appellate court in Rochester. In addition, the granting of clemency went against a recommendation earlier this year of a special Attica prosecutor appointed by Governor Carey.

Last April, two months after he asked that all but one of the then remaining indictments stemming from the uprising, be dismissed, Alfred J. Scott, the special prosecutor, recommended pardons for "some" of the inmates who had been convicted of crimes. Mr. Hill was not on the list.

Also in April, Mr. Scott said that he considered disciplinary action "warranted" against more than a dozen state troopers and prison guards for their conduct during the retaking of the prison.

Scott Declines Comment

Mr. Carey said that failure to plan properly the retaking, failure to plan for the collection and preservation of evidence, and failure to budget and administer properly the investigation of the uprising have effectively precluded the possibility now of bringing to



John E. Hill

justice, by trial or disciplinary action, any armed personnel who were misdirected or abused their authority in the retaking of the facility and rehousing of the inmates.

Immediately after the retaking on Sept. 13, 1971, Vice President Rockefeller, who was then Governor of the state, praised the state police for their behavior. The Vice President was at his ranch in Venezuela yesterday and not available for comment on Governor Carey's action.

The heads of the unions that represent state troopers and prison guards also were not available for comment yesterday. Mr. Scott, who is now a special prosecutor in Suffolk County, declined to comment on Governor Carey's action.

Attica: Tragic Drama of Many Acts

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN

The bloodiest episode in American prison history erupted on Sept. 9, 1971, when more than 1,000 inmates at Attica seized 43 hostages and the D yard of the correction facility and began a four-day siege of knife-edge tensions and negotiations that failed.

During the revolt and siege, one guard and three inmates were killed, ultimatums of surrender and amnesty were rejected. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller refused to go to the prison, at the behest of a committee of civilian observers seeking a nonviolent solution.

On Sept. 13, on orders from State Correction Commissioner Russell G. Oswald and with the Governor's approval, a force of more than 1,000 heavily armed state troopers, sheriff's deputies and prison guards stormed the prison amid a hail of gunfire and tear gas. In the fight, 10 prison employees and 29 inmates died.

In the more than five years since the crushing of the rebellion, there have been numerous investigations, a complexity of legal entanglements, many indictments, few trials and a number of legislated prison reforms.

Grand juries to hear Attica evidence were empaneled in 1971 and 1974 and returned indictments against 62 inmates and one prison guard, with a total of 1,289 crimes ranging from murder to coercion alleged. The amount of evidence was awesome—there were some 2,900 witnesses and participants alone and uncounted exhibits.

For two years, the prosecution was under the direction of a Deputy Attorney General, Robert F. Fischer, who was succeeded by Anthony G. Simonetti as chief Attica prosecutor.

The lone indictment against a correc-

tion officer, charging him with reckless endangerment, was dismissed last fall. Of the 62 inmates indicted, only eight were convicted—John Hill of murder and Joseph Peralisice of attempted assault in the death of a guard, William E. Quinn, and six other inmates who pleaded guilty to lesser charges. Two defendants are said to have died and one is believed to be a fugitive. All of the rest have either been acquitted or the charges against them have been dismissed.

Several State and U.S. Inquiries

In addition to prosecution investigations, there were several state and Federal inquiries into Attica.

One of the earliest was a year-long inquiry by a commission appointed by a panel of judges and headed by Robert B. McKay, dean of the New York University Law School. In 1972 the commission sharply criticized Mr. Rockefeller for not going to the prison during the uprising, but noted that his presence might not have averted violence.

Another investigation was undertaken last year by Bernard S. Meyer, a former State Supreme Court justice who was appointed by Governor Carey and Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz. He concluded after an eight-month inquiry that there had been "serious errors in judgment" but "no intentional cover-up" by the prosecution.

At Mr. Meyer's suggestion, a new special prosecutor, Alfred J. Scott, a former chief assistant district attorney in Manhattan, was named by the Governor and the Attorney General. Last February, Mr. Scott recommended that all remaining indictments—except one against a fugitive charged with murder—be dismissed.

New Jersey Senate Report Urges Ban on Cancer-Causing Substances

Continued From Page A1

ing the chemicals' manufacture would have a disastrous impact on the state.

"We do have to do it in the proper fashion," he said, "without upsetting the already disastrous economic situation we do have."

The Senate committee said that it had established "a correlation between the high incidence of environmental cancer in New Jersey and its status as a manufacturing center, particularly of chemicals and related materials."

"Chemical substances should be judged guilty until proven innocent with the burden of proof on the chemical and the benefit of the doubt extended to the people," the Senators said, adding:

"The question is not whether the people have the right to clean air, but whether anyone has the right to contaminate it."

The Committee's Proposals

A four-year study published last year by the National Cancer Institute showed that New Jersey had the highest death rate from cancer of any state. Last year, more than 14,000 New Jerseyans died of cancer, and Senator Skevin said it was costing families in the state more than \$1 million a year to treat cancer.

He said that his committee was asking for a special session of the State Legislature to consider the following measures to handle cancer problems:

¶Creating a seven-member cancer-control council to direct research in cancer prevention in New Jersey.

¶Expanding the power of state officials to enforce new pollution regulations.

¶Setting up a cancer-incidence register, which would list all cases of cancer in the state and provide research information.

¶Creating a health program designed to detect cancer in its early stages.

¶Raising the state cigarette tax from 19 cents a package to 20 cents to pay for these new programs.

The committee also suggested that the Governors and Legislatures of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware form a four-state cancer-control commission to attack environmental cancers on a regional basis.

U.S. Regulations Planned

The list of 16 chemicals that the committee recommended to be banned from New Jersey is headed by asbestos and vinyl chloride—two substances under study by the State Department of Environmental Protection.

All have been listed by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, a Federal agency, as causing cancer, and Federal authorities have been setting up regulations covering their use.

About 10 percent of the nation's vinyl chloride—which is used in the manufacture of plastics—is manufactured in New Jersey, and there have been indications that some pollutants from the manufactur-

ing process have infiltrated both the air and water.

Chemical industry spokesmen have said that it would be virtually impossible to adopt manufacturing processes under which no emissions would be released.

Senator Skevin said that if the Legislature should decide not to ban such chemicals as vinyl chloride from New Jersey, it might consider establishing extremely tough emission-control standards.

"Mass Exodus" Doubted

The committee said that it had found "less than persuasive" testimony from chemical-industry executives that "the number of cancers caused by chemical manufacturing is very small."

"There would seem to be simple evidence even if of a circumstantial nature, to indicate that the elimination of carcinogens from the air can prevent the onset of some types of environmental cancer," the committee's report said.

"The general belief is that as much as

80 percent, or three out of very four cases of cancer, could, theoretically at least, be prevented."

The committee said it put no stock in the "oft-repeated warning that any 'gen' program in New Jersey will result in a mass exodus from our state' of industry."

"Those who do leave, simply to circumvent laws intended to protect our citizens from cancer, may represent a loss to our economy, but certainly not to our quality of life," the report said.

According to the State Department of Labor and Industry, 125,000 workers are employed in chemical manufacturing industry, with a weekly payroll of more than \$30 million.

The State Department of Environmental Protection and other state agencies that had been studying cancer in New Jersey reserved comment on the committee recommendations today.

David J. Bardin, the Environmental Protection Commission, said that he had not yet seen the report, but that his department had cooperated "fully" with the committee.

One of Mr. Bardin's aides, Dr. Peter Pruss, said: "Everything we know, the committee now knows. We held nothing back."

Last May, Governor Byrne appointed a Cabinet-level committee to study the cancer problem in New Jersey and a preliminary report has been made to the Governor on recommendations for action. The report has not been made public, but it agrees with the report released today by the Legislative Committee in many areas, although it does not go nearly as far in others.

In addition to Mr. Skevin, other members of the Senate committee are Joseph L. McGahn of Abscon, Wayne Dumont Jr. of Phillipsburg, Barry T. Taxer of Mount Holly, Joseph A. Marassa of Berlin, and Anne C. Martindell of Princeton.

Senator Dumont said that while he favored most of the committee's proposals, he did not support increasing the cigarette tax.

Court Curbs L.I. Incinerator's Use

Continued From Page A1

incinerator or close it because of the air pollution it caused.

The judge called on government and town officials to hold daily conferences starting next Wednesday to work out a formula for determining when to close down the incinerator. He said that both sides had to report back to him with an agreement by Jan. 19 and that the court would continue to supervise the implementation of its orders.

Judge Platt noted that the Government had, in effect, charged the town with dilatory tactics amounting to bad faith, or at least a "callous disregard" of an order issued by the Environmental Protection Agency. This called for the expenditure of \$11 million to upgrade a relatively new and modern facility.

"The facts," Judge Platt said, "do not support the Government's contention. To the contrary, it appears that the town with considerable justification has been concerned lest, following the expenditure, the facility would again be declared to be in violation of the E.P.A.'s ever-changing codes."

As an alternative to the Government proposals, the town and its consulting engineers recommended, after investigation, that priority be given to the construction of a facility to shred and haul those solid wastes that could not be recycled.

"The court is convinced," Judge Platt said, "that the town's decision was correct." He added that in the long run, it would serve the best interests of the residents, the public, the state and the Federal Government.

ing process have infiltrated both the air and water.

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Notes on People

A dressmaker, a boilermaker, a bell-maker and a teaparker were on Queen Elizabeth II's New Year's Honors List, released yesterday. The name is now Sir Norman Barwell for the personal couturier to the Queen, who made him a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. And one of Britain's toughest union officials, the militant president of the powerful Boilermakers Union, is now Sir Daniel McGarvey. Made officers of the Order of the British Empire were Douglas Hughes, director of the foundry that forged the bell that was a Bicentennial gift to the United States, and Samuel Twining, ninth generation of the tea merchant family. Also on the Honors List: Brian Faulkner, former Premier of violence-torn Northern Ireland; Frankie Howard, the comedian; and Peter Wakefield, the British Ambassador to Lebanon who, while a battle raged about him last July, stood on his balcony in Beirut and gallantly proposed a toast to his sovereign. So call him Sir Peter.

James Dickey, 53 years old, the poet and writer of the novel and movie "Deliverance," was married in Columbia, S. C., to Deborah Dobson, 25, a former student at the University of South Carolina, where the bridegroom is post-in-residence. Mr. Dickey's wife of 30 years, Maxine, died Oct. 29.

Redd Foxx, the nightclub comic and star of television's "Sanford and Son," showed up at the marriage license bureau in Las Vegas, Nev., with Yum Chi Chung, a native of Korea who lives in Los Angeles. "Do you want a license?" asked the clerk. Mr. Foxx smiled and said, "I don't, but I think she does." After he paid the \$10 fee for the license, the 54-year-old Mr. Foxx, who has been married twice previously, was asked how he met his bride-to-be, who is 34. "I just opened my wallet and there she was," he said.

The latest word on the condition of Lillian Carter, the President-elect's mother, is that she's in satisfactory condition in a hospital in America. Ga. Mrs. Carter was hospitalized last week for rest and treatment of a muscular spasm in her left leg. She is expected to remain in the hospital at least until Monday. Meanwhile, her granddaughter, 9-year-old Mandy Carter, is walking around with her right arm in a sling. While playing Wednesday with her cousin Andy, the President-elect's daughter, on St. Simons Island, she fell off a horse and broke her arm. Mandy's daddy is Billy Carter, the President-elect's brother.

Allens are required to register with the Immigration and Naturalization Service each year during January, but Tom Jones, the 36-year-old British pop singer, showed up at the New York office of the service yesterday, with his son, Mark, 13. After they had filed their alien report cards, the Joneses were granted permanent resident alien status. As they were leaving, a young

woman employee of the Natural Service approached with a note. Mr. Jones is accustomed to, ignored him and gave the note to Jones, who, flabbergasted, said, "new. It's my father who's the se bol."

On his arrival in Moscow yet to become American Ambassador, the Soviet Union, Malcolm Toon, rear diplomat, rejected his ins a "hard-liner" on Russia. "I thi fair to say that was an expressiv was coined by the journalists a



Malcolm Toon arrives in Moscow.

by me," he said. "I don't know that means." Mr. Toon shrugged a reminder that a Soviet public had insisted that he was a spy. he left his last assignment at a post in Moscow in 1955. Mr. Toon's last assignment was as Ambassador Israel.

When the average American into less than perfect postal there's little he can do about it. he left his last assignment at a post in Moscow in 1955. Mr. Toon's last assignment was as Ambassador Israel.

Religious Services Gained Attendance In '76, Study Finds

By GEORGE DUGAN

For the first time in nearly 20 years, church and synagogue attendance went up in 1976, according to the Gallup Poll. At the same time, the Gallup organization indicated that the proportion of persons who believed religion was increasing its influence on American life tripled since 1970.

In a typical week this year, 42 percent of the nation's adults attended Christian or Jewish worship services, as against a low of 40 percent for the last five years, the poll indicated.

From 1955 through 1975, church and synagogue attendances dropped steadily from its 1955 and 1958 highs of 49 percent.

To estimate average attendance in 1976, surveys of representative samples of the adult population were made in nine selected weeks of the year, to account for seasonal fluctuations.

A total of 13,896 adults, 18 years of age, and over, were interviewed in more than 300 localities.

The following question was asked: "Did you yourself happen to attend church or synagogue in the last seven days?"

In an analysis of the figures, the Gallup organization said that Roman Catholics exceeded Protestants in church attendance, 55 percent to 40 percent, and women exceeded men, 46 to 37 percent.

Southerners and middle Westerners attended services more frequently than Easterners and far more than persons living in the West.

Those under 30 years of age were less likely to attend services than those 30 and over. Little difference was found between the 18 to 24 and the 25 to 29 age groups.

White and nonwhite attended services with equal frequency, persons with a college background were more likely to go to services regularly than were persons with a high school background, but less so than persons with only a grade school education, according to the study.

To another question, "At the present time, do you think religion as a whole is increasing its influence on American life or losing its influence?" 44 percent said it was increasing and 43 percent said it was losing. Others said neither or had no opinion.

The statistics came from "in-person, in-home" interviews with 1,559 adults 18 years and older in 300 localities.

Frederike Q. Vuijs Wed to Daniel K.

Frederike Quirine Vuijs, United correspondent for ERO-radio, radio and television and Daughd a newspaper, all of the Neth was married yesterday in Zel Netherlands, to Daniel Martin K Southfield, Mass., a writer.

The ceremony was performed Zeist Castle by the bride's father, Rev. Jan Vuijs, minister of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands in Zeist.

The bride, daughter also of Zeist Castle, is a graduate of the School of Journalism in Utrecht.

Mr. Klein, whose previous marriage ended in divorce, is a Harvard student. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. X. Klein of Upper Montclair, N.J., who is retired, was president of the University Division of Teacocoicals Inc.

The bride graduated magna cum laude from Radcliffe College. Her father owns an insurance agency in Zeist, the Netherlands.

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What Happens the Moment You Die?

Here, scores of people who were declared "dead" yet lived to tell about it, relate strikingly similar death experiences. A strange and astonishing report: From the new book "Life After Life."

January Reader's Digest

IN DEPT

That's the way alert people want their business/finance information. And they want it now... without digressing into the past... to show off their And now, there are more regular columns and features than ever before... next year.

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The New York Times

July, 1976

April, 1976

Instead of Wall-to-Wall Carpets Japanese Have Their Tatami

By JUNE MALCOLM
Special to The New York Times

Dec. 30 — Konosukai Hanawa, his son, Takeshi, are busy by winter days, changing floors.

Each mat measures about 3 by 6 feet. In Nagoya they are slightly larger, in Kyoto, larger still. In the new high-rise buildings, they are scaled down a bit.

here. "If something is spilled on one mat, you can have just the one replaced. With carpet, the whole thing is ruined."

True enough, according to the younger Hanawa. "Tatami is mostly the same," he said. "But hand-sewn mats are firmer than machine-made, a firm mat better than a soft one."

"I will work on maybe 300 mats this month," he added, "but last year it was more. The price has gone up so high, many people come to us every two years instead of annually."

In recent years, prices have increased about 25 percent, mirroring Japan's inflation.

"I have my mats replaced when they are torn," said Kiyoko Hasagawa, who works for an American oil company here. "Winter is a good time to have it done, but I'm not bound by tradition. I'd never have them changed in the summer rainy season, though."

That's when the tatami bugs appear. "Yes, bugs live in them," Betsy Taguchi said. An American, she lives with her Japanese husband, two small daughters, and tatami, in northeastern Tokyo. "Still, we sleep on these mats," she said, "and I've never yet had a bug crawl in to smudge with me."

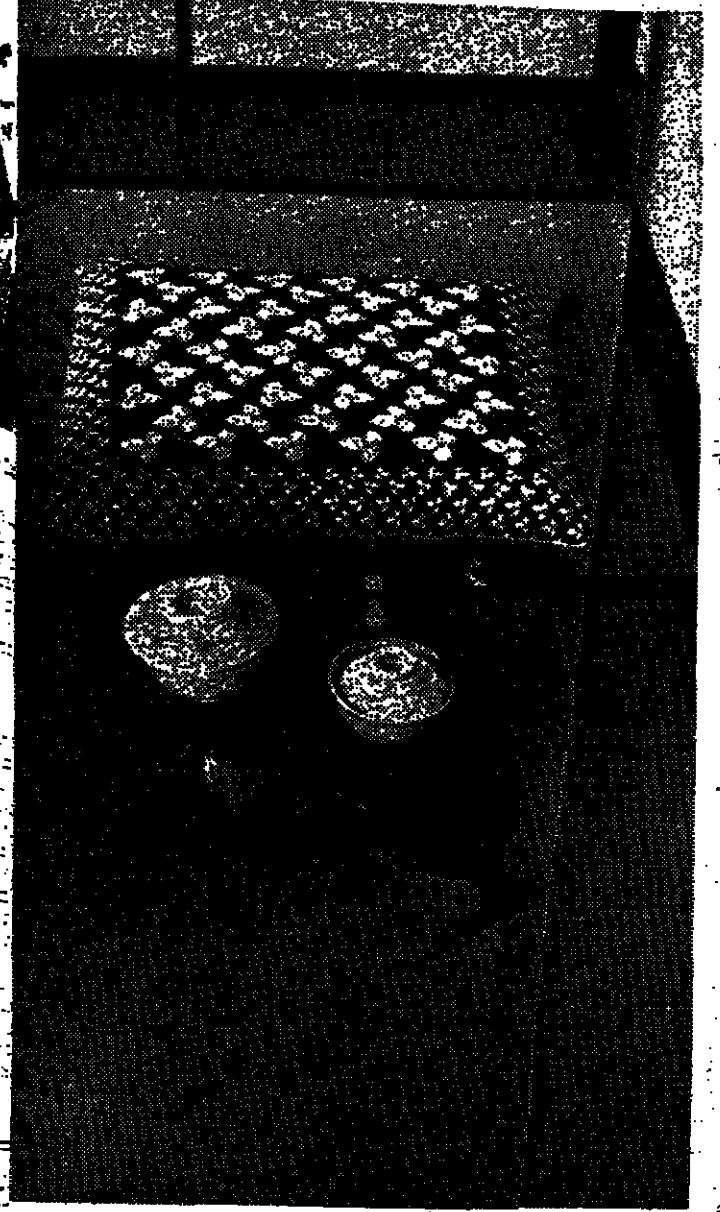
Tatami Bugs a Problem
The United States Government takes these bugs more seriously. Americans who want to take home tatami for a little touch of Japan run headlong into the Agriculture Department's circular Q55-1.

"All mats must be drop-shipped to a port on the West Coast which has facilities for fumigating the mats," Q55-1 states.

But fumigation makes the mats weak and less buoyant. So, since only the inner straw mattress must be debugged, enterprising Japanese tatami men have developed a mat covered with the traditional igusa but filled with Styrofoam. These can be taken to the United States with the same ease one brings in a Nikon camera.

Tatami are not the easiest items to find in the United States. In some cities, Japanese consuls general can probably help. In San Francisco, for example, the Japan Trading Company sells them for \$69.50. Or, tatami lovers can get them at the Miyako Hotel there, which offers a few rooms fragrant with tami.

In the New York metropolitan area the mats are available at, among other places, "Takashimaya" Inc., 509 Fifth Avenue and CST Research, Inc., 21-10 31st Avenue, Long Island City, Queens.



Tatami mats in a traditional Japanese sitting room.



Konosukai Hanawa sprays water on an igusa mat to make it more pliable before sewing it to a straw mattress as he and his son, Takeshi, work in their tatami shop in Tokyo.

Westerners in Japan often don't know quite how to confront a tatami room, should they find one in their new house or apartment.

"We ignore it," said Judy Williamson, who lives in Tokyo's Shibuya area with her American family. "We have two tatami rooms, supposedly for live-in equipment there."

Gretchen Benner, a missionary who has lived in Japan for 25 years, is allergic to tatami. Others, including more and more Japanese, don't want to bother caring for them. Tradition forbids wearing shoes or placing furniture on a matted floor. Today Japanese homes often relegate tatami to just one room.

"Tatami should be vacuumed daily, then washed down gently by hand each week," Kazuko Ishibashi, a widowed Japanese teacher, said. She had her

mats ripped out when her children were small. "They wouldn't remember to remove their slippers," she added.

But, now that her children are grown and gone she lives much of the time in a small tatami-matted cottage in Oiso, a coastal village south of Tokyo.

Tradition here is hard, and tatami's dates back at least 1,000 years. Ancient storytellers told of the princess who when she visited a country home, was so delighted with the fresh smell of straw-covered floors there that she insisted on one for her palace bedroom.

That was before the 11th century when tatami areas were for sleeping or seats for honored guests. Two centuries later, entire rooms glowed with the warmth and simple elegance of these tan-colored mats.

More recently, an American woman,

confronted with a house full of 37 mats and a waiting vase full of Western furniture, decided to break with tradition.

"The movers were abashed, but they plunked it all down where I asked them to," she said. "Furniture is hard on tatami, but we try to be careful."

Tatami's main drawback is that it is highly flammable. Japanese history tells of fire repeatedly destroying national treasures and entire cities. Tokyo's great earthquake in 1923 was destructive largely because of the resulting fires.

The quake hit at noon, just as thousands of housewives knelt on their tatami, preparing lunch over charcoal fires. The glowing coals spilled onto the mats, igniting them. More than 100,000 people were killed and most of the city was destroyed.

PARENTS/CHILDREN

That 'New Life' After Divorce— How Do the Youngsters Fit In?

By RICHARD FLASTE

"My husband and I will be legally separated in two weeks," the middle-aged woman exultantly told a visitor as her 10-year-old son listened. "Oh, it's something I've wanted for so long."

From the tone of her voice, you'd never guess a family was wrecked, that a father would be moving away from his son and that the mother would be running the house alone, with some hardship for everybody involved a virtual certainty.

No, her tone was more like what used to be reserved for announcing weddings.

It's a tone that's almost fitting, when you consider that the number of divorces now totals about half the number of marriages. Divorce means a "new life."

But new lives are a problem when children have to be left behind in a fragment of the old lives. So you'll notice that the rationalizations are changing. It used to be that parents stayed together for the children's sake. Now they frequently part for the children's sake — they don't want the youngsters to suffer from a divisive marriage, they say, and divorce is a solution full of hope.

"The myth of romantic love," said Dr. Mavis Hetherington, a psychologist at the University of Virginia, "is being replaced by the myth of romantic divorce."

Dr. Hetherington has been researching the effects of divorce on children, and she isn't against divorce in hopeless marriages. Moreover, she acknowledged that a single parent doing a good job was better than two parents doing a poor one. What troubled her was what she saw as a growing Pollyanna attitude as couples blind themselves to the almost certain distress divorce will bring.

In none of the divorced families she studied over a two-year period was there pure contentment over the separation, even in the worst of marriages. Always, at least one family member suffered. Often, it was the child.

So far there appears to be little solid information on just how divorce affects children. One researcher, in addition to Dr. Hetherington, who has been looking into it is Judith Wallerstein, who is

on the social welfare faculty of Berkeley University.

Mrs. Wallerstein found that children, although they often saw their relationship with their fathers as warmer after the divorce than before, "were very distressed and didn't agree with any grown-ups who said the divorce was for the best."

"I don't want to say don't divorce," Mrs. Wallerstein said, "but I think the children might even prefer having an unhappy family" to having a divorce.

Their apprehension may prove more realistic than their parents' optimism. Dr. Hetherington found that life was "much worse after one year than after two months" of divorce because the situation usually deteriorated.

The first year's growing distress is caused in part, she said, by the fact that "there's no time out from parenting in the one-parent home. The mother becomes increasingly uncertain about her role as a parent."

A Different Time
"Parenting practices are extremely poor in the year after a divorce," Dr. Hetherington said. "Mothers bark out orders like generals in the field but don't follow through on them. The fathers are going through the everyday-is-Christmas syndrome" when they visit the children.

"And then," Dr. Hetherington continued, "they drop this indulged child off at the doorstep."

She said that mothers begin to feel more and more incompetent, which destroys their relationships with others. For that reason, Dr. Hetherington said, the most successful therapy for such families is child-rearing advice and assistance for the mother rather than more traditional psychotherapy to help her gain insight into herself. When the relationships with the children improve, nearly everything else does, too. In any case, she said, there's usually some improvement in the second year.

During all this the father who has relinquished custody is frequently not feeling very competent either, and the children sense that.

While the father is indulging the children, he may nevertheless be thoroughly depressed. Dr. Mel Roman, a psychologist at the Albert Einstein

Medical Center and Judy Grief, a social worker, have been looking into the relationships of divorced fathers and their children.

It's not uncommon, Dr. Roman said, for the father who is relegated to a situation where he can only see his child once or twice a week to "feel devalued." His depression makes it difficult for him to talk when he sees the child and may even be so painful that he begins to shorten the visits and makes them less frequent.

The child, Dr. Roman said, may see this as further evidence of abandonment and loss of love—"when that may not be the case at all," Dr. Roman said that it might be helpful for a father to openly discuss the difficulties of a custody arrangement with his children.

Some children do much worse than others after a divorce. You can tell a child who is doing poorly and who might benefit from professional counseling, according to mental health professionals, if the youngster is sleepless and cannot concentrate, and if there's much more whining and dependency than before, or more hostility. Children in school who are suffering greatly from a divorce might find the quality of their schoolwork suffering and their friendships strained.

Young children do better than others, it is said, if they see both parents frequently, despite the divorce, and if their relationship with their parents is relatively harmonious.

Teen-agers need to be able to see both parents, too. But Dr. Arlene Richards, a psychotherapist who is the co-author of a book on helping adolescents cope with divorce ("How to Get It Together When Your Parents Are Coming Apart"), said that it was important for them to be able to remove themselves from the fight.

If they don't, she said, the parental dispute robs them of the energy they need to develop their own lives.

And Dr. Richards said that teen-agers sometimes do benefit from a divorce. In her experience with troubled adolescents, she has found that after a terribly hostile marriage finally dissolves, the teen-ager's feeling may be one of relief.

"The house," Dr. Richards said, "is finally quiet."

White Resort Fashions, to Contrast with the Light of a Fiery Tropical Sun

By KENNEDY MORRIS

Red red walls of the new one on Bergdorf Goodman's ornate dramatic backdrop of a company's creamy white separates. They also provide how the white styles contrast the fiery southern sun.

Against resort clothes, though, white is a dramatic backdrop. This includes blouses, tank tops to wear over sweaters with gold bands at the sleeve. More light say.

Mandelli, the designer, was a few days, and she's an ideal for her clothes. The white is.

"A lot of things here," said Bonet, the new designer. "Women are more their bodies than whatever to be 'the look' in Paris, and to worry about such

who worked for Suzuya, concern with a boutique before that for Saint Laurent to bring some lively seventh Avenue without of the rules.

minting on lively colors here, and while he prefers different flower prints to so provides a solid color or a conservative woman, a waistlength jacket over t and finds the variation active, but respects other

successful style is a tunic in bright red, orange yellow which he shows variously as long pants or swimsuits tucked into the waist-

it lace up the front, skirts red through the hips and shoulder tops prove that seriously the advice that like to show off their they don't have to sacrifice

le's and Bonwit Teller will go early next year.

s known for its coats but taken Pat Sandler, a dress for its wing, it has decided to go in his specialty.

's contribution is brightly two-piece styles, half half synthetic, each of oblong or triangular scarf

is a matching pair. The prints are paisley patterns, striped backgrounds or leopard designs and there are floor-length skirts for evening.

The dresses are all lively as well as practical, and they will turn up in practically all Fifth Avenue stores in March, at \$110 to \$160.

Many women who have little fashion problems, on the order of size 12 hips with a size 10 bustline, or a chinchilla jacket that just cries for a skirt in a special shade of gray, have known about Mady Gerrard's shop at 743 Madison Avenue, near 84th Street. Mrs. Gerrard designs knitted clothes and she's happy to make adjustments in size or style.

"Everything is made individually, so it's no great problem," she observes.

She plays around with unusual yarns and textures, and one of the most distinctive is a crunchy linen blend that doesn't crease, the designer says, and is cool to the touch. It has a tweedy look and so does a raw silk fiber that has an air of elegance.

A component of many of her groups is a silk crepe blouse with knitted borders, as simple as a sweatshirt, matched up to skirts and sweaters in the same knit as the cuffs and necklines edging.

The most beautiful top is printed chiffon with satin stripes, in shades of blue, with a marve knitted skirt. There's a crocheted corset belt picking up the colors of the print blouse and a chamille bolero to complete the outfit.

Prices start at \$190.



Mariuccia Mandelli and a mannequin in one of her designs

A Classic Cup for a Special Brew

By RUTH ROBINSON

When the intelligentsia of the day foregathered at the Caffè Greco in Rome in the early 1800's their steaming espresso was served in fine porcelain cups commissioned from the house of Ginori. Today the 225-year-old factory at Sesto Fiorentino, Italy, is still turning out the elegant footed cups for the popular cafe on the Via Condotti and has added a dinner service to match.

It doesn't bear the inscription "Caffè Greco" as do the cups, but then the originals used by such patrons as Wagner, Liszt, Goethe, Byron, Tennyson and Thackeray didn't either. The name in gold letters is a comparatively recent addition in deference, no doubt, to the current predilection for brand names.

Habités of the coffee house, however, will instantly recognize the distinctive stripes of bittersweet, black and gold on pure white china.

A place setting (dinner plate, dessert plate, bread and butter plate and plain teaspoon and saucer) sells for \$94.50. The famous "Caffè Greco" cups and saucers are sold individually and make a nice gift at \$49 in demitasse size, \$62 in regular size. They are available at the Ginori shop, 711 Fifth Avenue, at 57th Street, as are cereal bowls, tumblers and platters in the same pattern.

Women who have problems with their nail polish chipping may be interested in a new type of nail care based



Footed cups in 'Caffe Greco' pattern by Ginori

on the old-fashioned concept of buffing. It comes from Japan where women have for centuries rubbed their nails with the juice of leaves. A treatment stimulates the nails and leaves them shiny and natural-looking for 10 days.

All you need is one of the kits put out by the P. Shine Company of Tokyo containing emery papers, polishing paste, luster-producing powder and

buckskin buffers as well as cuticle pusher, wiper and, of course, directions.

They sell for \$13.50 at Bonwit Teller, Bloomingdale's and other stores, and are supposed to be sufficient for a whole year's grooming. The process, recommended for men as well as women, was developed by the late Sakichi Tsukamoto.

What Happens the Moment You Die?
January Readers Digest

April, 1978

Purdue Takes Garden Final From Manhattan Five, 70-60

By THOMAS ROGERS

A Manhattan College basketball team that only two weeks ago had lost all four games it played squared off last night against Purdue in the final of the Eastern College Athletic Conference's 25th Holiday Festival. The Jaspers had gained a shot at their third Festival championship by topping Long Island University and upsetting heavily favored Pennsylvania on Wednesday night.

The Jaspers were able to play the Bolleymakers evenly for one half, but Purdue hit its first eight shots at the beginning of the second half and rolled to a 70-60 victory. Walter Jordan, an elusive 6-foot-8-inch forward, led the Bolleymakers with 25 points.

Dino Larry topped Manhattan's scorers with 24 points. Jordan was selected at the tournament's most valuable player.

Purdue, which received a first-round bye, had crushed Georgetown, 83-65, in the semifinal round.

Darryl Eady and Dino Larry, the only freshmen on the Manhattan squad, had played a large role in the Jaspers' tournament triumphs. Eady, making his

first start against Pennsylvania, had scored 16 points and pulled down seven rebounds. Larry, in the starting lineup for the third winning game after playing as a reserve in the four opening Manhattan defeats, scored 11 points and played a key role in the 3-2 zone defense that cut off the Quakers' running game in the second half.

Bruce Parkinson, Purdue's all-American guard candidate, had led the Bolleymakers over Georgetown with a splendid defensive job on Derrick Jackson, the Hoyas' usual scoring leader, who wound up with 4 points.

Larry Excels for Jaspers

With Larry continuing the effective body work under the boards that had marked his tournament play in the first two games, the Jaspers played even with the Bolleymakers for the first 15 minutes.

Larry, scoring his 14th point on a layup that ended a fast break, brought about the game's 10th tie at 24-24. Larry had scored three baskets on offensive rebounds.

But Eady could not continue the fine offensive work that he had displayed

against Pennsylvania. He left the game without a point midway through the first half.

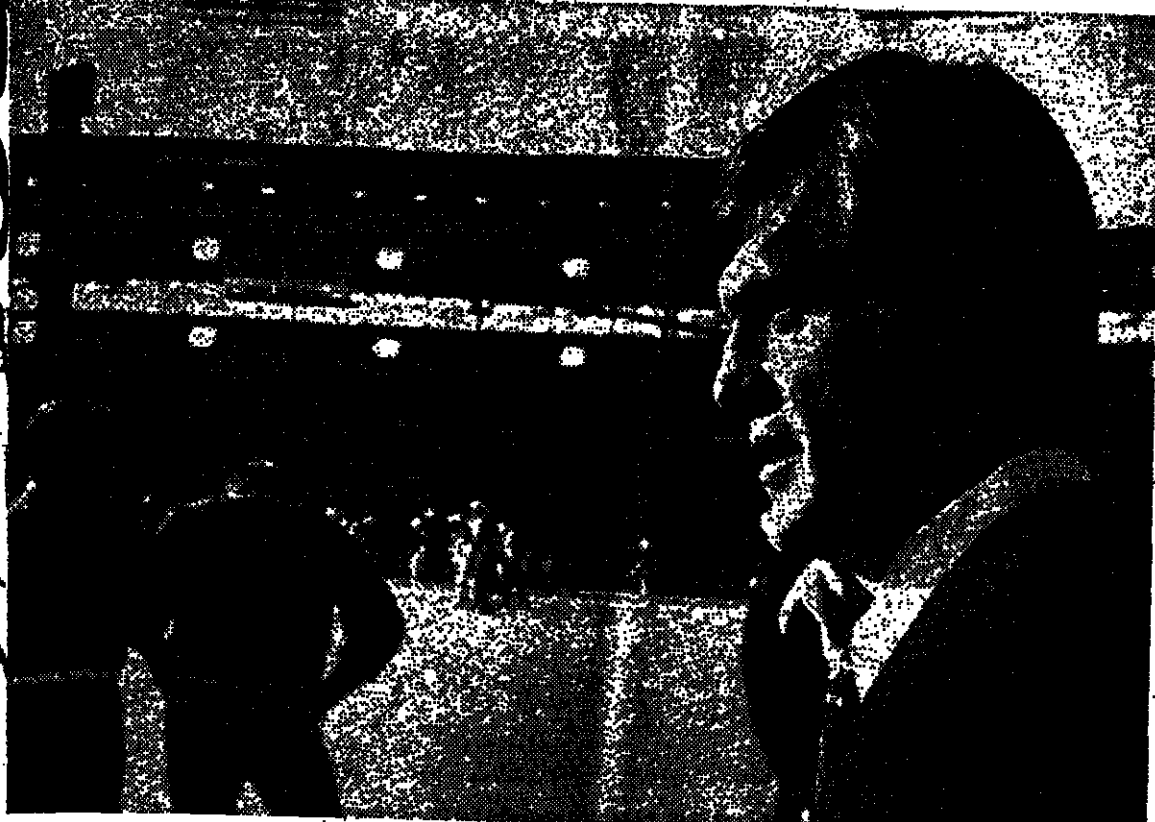
The Bolleymakers, shifting back and forth from a zone to a man-to-man defense, were led by Walter Jordan, a 6-foot-8-inch forward who broke the 24-24 tie with a 3-point play that raised his point total to 9. Also effective for Purdue was a 7-foot center, Joe Barry Carroll, who scored 4 of his 8 points in the final 3 minutes of the half as the Bolleymakers built a 35-32 lead.

There had been five lead changes and 10 ties in the first 20 minutes, with the largest lead held at 31-26 by Purdue 2½ minutes before halftime.

Larry, who hit on six of eight floor shots and four of four from the foul line, led both teams with 16 points, tying his career high for points, the same total he scored against Long Island University in the opening round. His six rebounds also led the Jaspers, who were beaten off the boards by Purdue, 22-18, mainly because Carroll pulled down nine.

For Purdue, which made 14 of 36

Continued on Page A15, Column 1



Sherrill, who will become head coach of Pittsburgh after the Sugar Bowl, watching his future team work out in Orleans yesterday. Sherrill will replace Johnny Majors after Majors returns to his native Tennessee.

Workers Threaten Sugar Bowl Strike; Rain Raises Questions for Rose Bowl

Georgia Still Fighting to Play

By DONALD S. WHITE JR.

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 30—The University of Georgia's undefeated and 10-0 team would probably play the Orange Bowl against Michigan on Saturday night instead of in the Sugar Bowl, officials here said today with an additional

threat of a strike set for Superdome service employees. Pittsburgh officials said today that the Orange Bowl is the most likely place. Sugar Bowl and Orange Bowl officials say the game will be played either in a new stadium or not there is a strike. Men and women who work in the stadium are threatening to affect television coverage.

American Broadcasting Company might not cross picket lines. The Service Employees International Union and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the two unions for a strike New Year's issue of wages.

Ticket Hike, Too
The Bowl was able to increase ticket prices from \$750,000 two months ago when it was a three-year contract with which has nationally telecast the game for many years. Executive director of the Bowl, said that an increase in ticket prices also helped raise the

amount of each team to the higher level.
The Sugar Bowl has a contract with the Southeastern Conference that its league champion—Georgia this year—will play host in the Superdome game. The Orange Bowl has a similar contract with the Big Eight Conference, so Colorado is host in the Miami game on Saturday. The Cotton Bowl gets the Southwest Conference champion—Houston this year. Therefore, the three bowls fought for the guest team and the Sugar Bowl won in the battle to

Continued on Page A15, Column 4



Wesley Foster, Pittsburgh chancellor

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Continued on Page A15, Column 4

But U.S.C., Michigan Discount Effect

By WILLIAM N. WALLACE

Special to The New York Times

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 30—It rained for a while here today, two days before the Rose Bowl encounter between Michigan and Southern California, and such was the response one might have thought that the San Andreas Fault had let go. Would the rain change the practice plans of the teams? Would the prospects of rain on Saturday change the coaching strategies? Would the world ever be the same again?

Precipitation blocked off speculation because there had been no rain here since Nov. 13, and because the last time rain fell on a Rose Bowl game was in 1955. But John Robinson, the Southern California's first-year head coach, set the world right again by saying that his team would make no changes because of a little dampness. "I'm from Oregon," said Robinson, "where we seldom played when the sun was out." His reference was to his two years as a player for the Ducks and as an assistant Oregon coach for 15 seasons.

Robinson said his Michigan counterpart, Roy Scheibler, has been trying to reject Saturday's contest as a game to decide who is the national champion and the No. 1 college team in the country. They have a point. The Wolverines and the Trojans, both with 10-1 won-lost records, rank second and third, respectively, in the wire-service polls behind undefeated Pittsburgh.

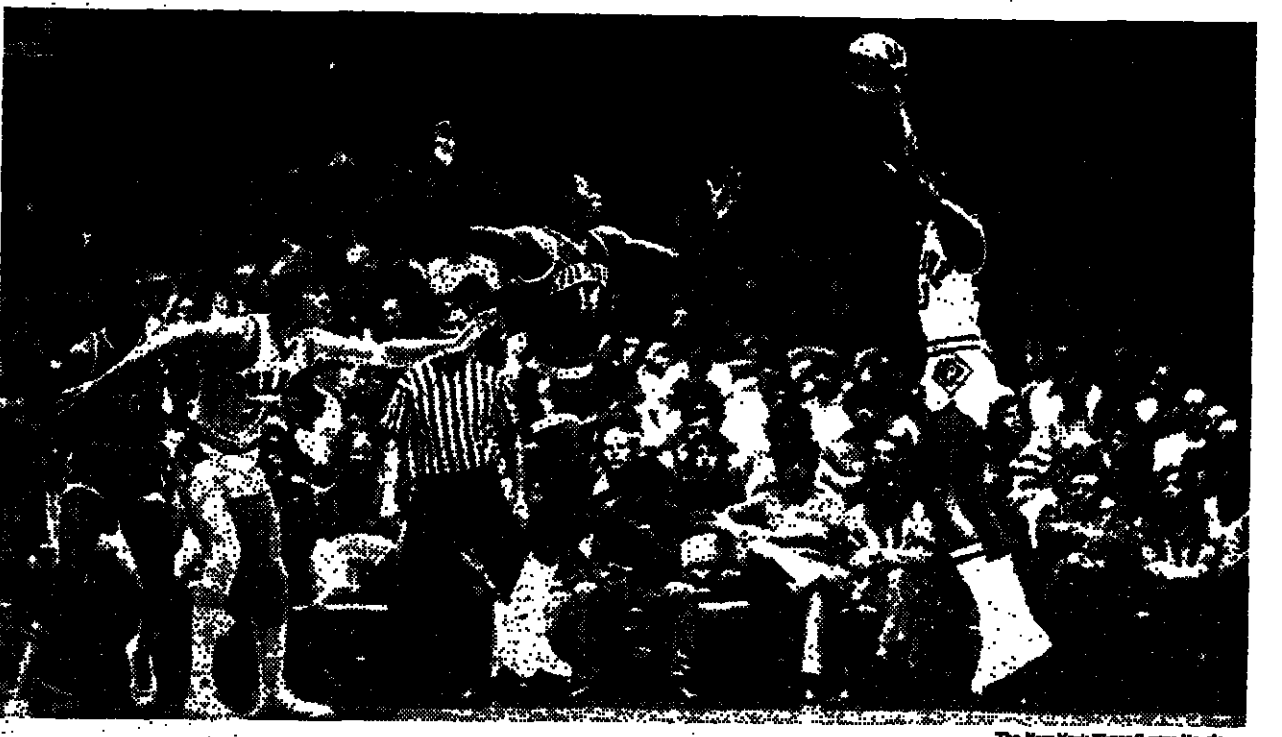
Early and Late Losses

If Georgia, also 10-1, beats Pitt in the Sugar Bowl, then perhaps the Rose Bowl victor would emerge as the No. 1 team in the polls. The two coaches argue that Michigan or Southern California should be ranked on top because of more strenuous schedules than Pitt's, a view that could be debated.

Southern California's only loss came in its opening game against Missouri, 46-26, and Michigan lost its ninth game, to Purdue, 18-14, but trounced Ohio State two weeks later for the Big Ten Conference title.

Scheibler believes this is his best Michigan team and one that can win

Continued on Page A15, Column 5



Wayne Walls of Purdue taking a pass in Holiday Festival final at Garden. Bolleymakers beat Manhattan, 70-60.

Kentucky Five Hands Irish First Loss

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30 (AP)—Kentucky's basketball team knocked second-ranked Notre Dame from the ranks of the unbeaten tonight, 102-78, behind brilliant shooting performances by Jack Givens and Rick Robey.

Kennick, ranked sixth, took advantage of Notre Dame's numerous floor errors and its inability to crack the Whitecat's tight defense. Last night, top-ranked Michigan lost to Providence. Givens scored 30 points and won the game's most valuable player award. Robey scored 18 for Kentucky, which now has the same won-lost record as Notre Dame, 7-1.

The score was tied five times early in the first period before Kentucky went on its scoring spree, led by Givens, Jay Stidder and Robey.

Bruce Flowers and Toby Knight had 14 apiece for Notre Dame. Dave Barton added 11.

Duke 87, Rice 77
RALEIGH, N.C., Dec. 30 (AP)—Mike Gminski and Jim Spanarkel led a 14-0 Duke outburst midway through the second half, breaking open a close

game as the Blue Devils defeated Rice, 87-77 tonight.

A pair of foul shots by Spanarkel had tied the game for the 25th time, 55-55, with 10:30 remaining. Spanarkel's jump shot after an interception six seconds later put the Blue Devils ahead to stay. Gminski then hit consecutive jump shots. Spanarkel and Gminski paced Duke with 22 points apiece.

Davidson 78, Brown 84

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Dec. 30 (AP)—Davidson broke an eight-game losing streak today with a 78-64 victory over Brown in the consolation game of the Charlotte Invitational tournament.

Ernie Reigel was the star for Davidson with 23 points, nine rebounds and

seven assists. John Gerdy led Davidson with 24 points.

So. Carolina 74, Georgia 73 (Overtime)
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30 (AP)—North Carolina's Carlton Hilton scored a basket with five seconds left in overtime to give the Gamecocks a 74-73 victory over Georgia in the consolation game of the Sugar Bowl tournament tonight.

Trailing by a point, Jackie Gillon slipped a pass through the Georgia zone defense to Hilton, who accounted for the winning points.

Georgia then got a jump shot and two rebound shots at the basket and thought it had won the game when the second of the rebounds went through

Continued on Page A15, Column 4

Wednesday...lay...that...get seven...ork Times

The Dice Game on 47th Street

season to be jolly, especially since the income tax has been weighed in with a year of brighter morning.

early 1920's," Phil writes, "when Mayor Hylan appointed Richard Enright as New York's Commissioner, my brother Isidor declared the time to take advantage of such simplicity. In a loft on 47th Street east of Broadway he had five card tables. Framed on the wall was a city license issued to the Gotham Social Club. He hired several unemployed men to show up every night and play cards, but without money or chips. They were told that no matter what happened, they were to say nothing and make no resistance.

ening two plainclothesmen arrived demanding, "up on here? Gambling?" They would frisk the stunctorily and depart with the warning: "We'll get better not let us catch you gambling." This was about two weeks.

ing Beebe and I waited in front of the Astor and two detectives came by. My brother joined spoke briefly, shook hands and parted. "That'll be them for the few days we still need," I said, cops for bothering our members? I was be-

days later I sat in court and listened to an injunction by Joe Rosenback, a small, pug-nacious specialist in gambling cases. He asked the judge the police from "annoying and oppressing members of Gotham Social Club, enjoying their legal rights." He went on to tell of the nightly indignities, even physical searches. The Disney argued that the court must not interfere with extorting their duty.

Judicial Blessings
day the judge said: "I find this an unusually case. I have decided to appoint a qualified man Marcus, to hold hearings as referee and ascertained the facts to report back to me. I am issuing a temporary injunction restraining from entering the Gotham Social Club and disturbing peace."
and Rosenback left the court smiling. So did my new partners, Bill Dwyer, George McManus, Madden, all well-to-do gamblers, honorable and clear.

and this caused a further backlog of business. Meanwhile, under the restraining order, the largest dice game in the country went into action in the club, now outfitted with a steel inner door. Great shooters came from everywhere and unbelievable sums passed over the table.

"The players bet with one another. If they couldn't get down with another player, the house would take the bet, right or wrong, for any amount. On losing bets only, the player paid 5 percent of his bet. If he won, there was no take for the house. Everyone knew the game was dead honest."

"Arnold Rothstein, Sam Rosoff, Remy Durr, Nick Forsely and many others were regulars. One night as the game started Nick Dondolas, the original Nick the Greek, squeezed between two players and tossed a roll on the table, saying, 'Pardon, I'm in a rush. But he loses.' The dice come up 11 and Nick left. The roll was counted—18 thousand-dollar bills. H. L. Hunt arrived in a private car with eight Texas oilmen. The thunder of their betting along with the lightning of the regulars made even professionals gasp. They stayed in town for 10 days.

Walking With Walker
"The game went on without interruption for four years. Now came another election, with Mayor Hylan challenged for the Democratic nomination by a former actor and songwriter, Jimmy Walker, a good friend of my brother's partner. Walker asked for a \$25,000 campaign contribution. My brother objected: 'Who needs him? We're doing O.K.' Dwyer said Jimmy was a great guy. 'Let's walk in with Walker.' 'And walk out with a cop,' I said, but he was overruled.

"Walker won easily and the game continued as usual for several months. Then the partners were asked to appear at the District Attorney's office. After some small talk, the D.A. said, 'Boys, I hate to break the news, but you'll have to shut down. We'll expect you to clear out in three weeks.'"

"When Madden and Dwyer shouted that they had a legally issued injunction, they were told it wasn't worth the paper it was written on."
"On the last night, a goodly crowd attended. At midnight, candles were lighted on a huge cake. A violin played 'Auld Lang Syne.' Lighter fluid was poured on the cake and set afire. A shoebox containing about \$100,000 in L.O.U.'s was emptied on the fire. Then the flames were smothered and the group left silently."
"Some months later Mayor Walker opened his own dice game on The Bowery at Canal Street. His henchman, Billy Warren, ran the game without need for an injunction."

Of all menthols:

Carlton is lowest.

Look at the latest U.S. Government figures for other top brands that call themselves "low" in tar.

Brand	tar, mg/cig.	nicotine, mg/cig.
Brand D (Filter)	15	1.0
Brand D (Menthol)	14	1.0
Brand T (Menthol)	11	0.7
Brand T (Filter)	11	0.6
Brand V (Menthol)	11	0.8
Brand V (Filter)	11	0.7
Carlton Filter	*2	*0.2
Carlton Menthol	*1	*0.1
Carlton 70's	*1	*0.1

(lowest of all brands)
*As per cigarette by FTC method.

No wonder Carlton is fastest growing of the top 25 brands.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking is Dangerous to Your Health.

Carlton Menthol: 1 mg. "tar", 0.1 mg. nicotine. Filter: 2 mg. "tar", 0.2 mg. nicotine. Carlton 70's: 1 mg. "tar", 0.1 mg. nicotine. As per cigarette by FTC method.

Continued on Page A15, Column 1

Horses Racing. ENTRIES. Horses listed in order of post positions. FIRST-5,000, race, 270, mile. Prob. 1-10. 2-10. 3-10. 4-10. 5-10.

RESULTS. (OTB permits subject to SR state law.) FIRST-5,000, race, mile. 7-Money B. (M. Danz) 13.00 4.20 4.00.

Meadowlands. ENTRIES. Horses listed in order of post positions. FIRST-5,000, race, 1/2, mile. Prob. Odds.

RESULTS. FIRST-5,000, race, mile. 1-Scatter Adios (L. Luchini) 8.00 4.20 4.20.

Calder Results. FIRST-5,000, race, 270, ft. Prob. Odds.

College Results. BASKETBALL. Belmont-Notre Dame 53. California 70. Cleveland 54.

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL. Monday, Dec. 29. Kansas 57. Michigan 81.

Rangers' Lineup. AT GARDEN, 7:30 P.M. RADIO, WREN, 7:30 P.M.

Hockey. N.H.L. LEADERS. Lefner, Montreal 16. G. Smith, Toronto 16.

Pro Transactions. WASHINGTON (UPI)—Specialist Mike Harris, left wing, from Springfield of the Capitals.

Yonkers Drivers. Includes Races of Dec. 29. H. Danzella 19. 20. 21. 22. 23.



Gary Smith, North Stars' goalie, making a save against Peter Masovich of the Canadiens, right, in Montreal last night.

Nat'l Hockey League

WEDNESDAY NIGHT AT VANCOUVER. Boston 4. Toronto 2. Montreal 1. Philadelphia 1.

AT CLEVELAND. Toronto 1. Cleveland 1. Buffalo 1. Pittsburgh 1.

AT ATLANTA. Atlanta 1. Buffalo 1. Pittsburgh 1. Philadelphia 1.

AT CHICAGO. Chicago 1. Toronto 1. Montreal 1. Philadelphia 1.

AT CLEVELAND. Cleveland 1. Toronto 1. Buffalo 1. Pittsburgh 1.

AT DETROIT. Detroit 1. Toronto 1. Montreal 1. Philadelphia 1.

AT PHOENIX. Phoenix 1. Toronto 1. Montreal 1. Philadelphia 1.

School Results. BASKETBALL. Brevard 47. Seminole 37. Volusia 37.

McNab Scores Three Goals As Bruins Rout Canucks, 8-0

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Peter McNab scored three goals, including one during a four-goal second period last night, and led the Boston Bruins to an 8-1 victory over the Vancouver Canucks.

Finley, His Company Failed to File Returns

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Charles O. Finley, owner of the Oakland A's baseball team, did not file a Federal personal income tax return for 1970, and his insurance company situated here, did not file returns for the years 1972 through 1975, the Internal Revenue Service said today.

Soviets Crush U.S. Six

PRAGUE, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Soviet Union, pouring in six goals in each of the first two periods, crushed the United States, 15-6, today in the world junior hockey championships.

The Standings. LAST NIGHT'S GAMES. Chicago of Golden State. Detroit 10. Philadelphia 7.

World Hockey Ass'n. LAST NIGHT'S GAMES. Minnesota 5. New England 4. Winnipeg 4.

Tennis. AT GLEN COVE, L.I. N. Y. A. MEN'S INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PIPER. HAVE A GOOD YEAR WITH PIPER. HAPPY 1977. RENFIELD IMPORTERS, LTD., N.Y.

ovidence. PANAMA, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Haiti tied in Group 3 of the Central American and Caribbean soccer competition last night for the 1975 World Cup.

July 1976



Steve Cady of Providence being swarmed by fans Wednesday after he scored winning basket against Michigan

Cavaliers Top Sonics By 105-100

CLEVELAND, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Cleveland Cavaliers overcame a 42-point performance by Fred Brown as they ended a three-game losing streak with a 105-100 National Basketball Association victory over the Seattle SuperSonics tonight.



Julius Erving of the 76ers said in an interview this week that a lack of leadership on his team had kept it from realizing its potential.

Providence, Victory and Bedlam

STEVE CADY
Cleveland, Dec. 30—Coach previously unbeaten Michigan a "bitter" defeat, and Gavitt of Providence called it a "very emotional" game.

tendance record set the night before in the opening round of the two-day tournament. They saw the Friars slow the race-horse Wolverines with a zone defense, controlling a fast-break offense that had enabled America's No. 1 college team to average 95 points a game in its first six outings.

player in the four-team tournament here. "Some of the pressure is off us now," said Orr, the Michigan coach, whose team had been ranked No. 1 since the first week of the season.

Five Jaspers

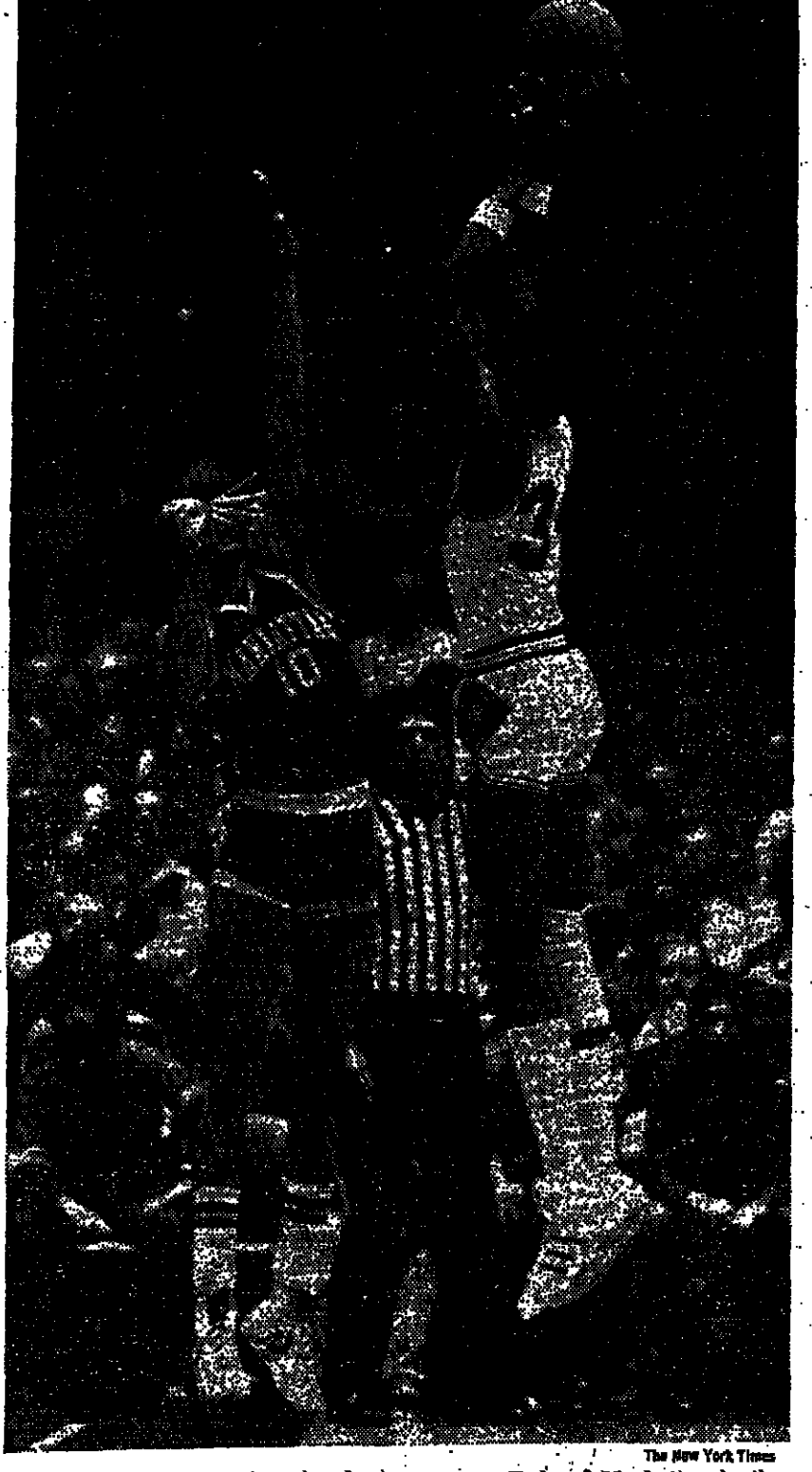
Michigan, now No. 1, can also look ahead to another shot at the national title it came within one game of winning last season.

Brooklyn Women's Five Defeats Mercy by 72-66
The Brooklyn College women's basketball team defeated Mercy College of Dobbs Ferry, 72-66, yesterday at St. John's University gym.

Upsala [Sweden] 77, Hunter 70
Pöryörn Taxen, a member of the Swedish Olympic team, and Larry Robinson, a player at the University of Texas, combined for 40 points to lead Upsala of Sweden to a 77-70 victory over Hunter College yesterday.

Boats & Accessories

Smith connected on a at gave Penn the 55-52 own ran off 7 straight took a 59-55 lead. Steve cored all of his 17 points half after missing his attempts in the first 20 ed the rally with a drive baseline that turned out to play.



Walter Jordan of Purdue shooting over Darry Eady of Manhattan in the first half of Holiday Festival final at the Garden last night.

Irish Defeated By Kentucky For First Loss

Continued From Page A13
the net. However, the shot dropped after the final buzzer.

Montana 84, Boston College 73
BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Dec. 30 (AP)—Michael Ray Richardson scored 20 points to lead the University of Montana to an 84-73 victory over Boston College tonight in the opening round of the Pillsbury Classic.

Memphis State 69, Arkansas 62
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 30 (AP)—James Bradley scored 16 points and Memphis State's full-court press both ended Arkansas all night as the Tigers handed the Razorbacks a 69-62 defeat tonight.

St. Francis (Pa.) 88, Iowa 62
LORETTO, Pa., Dec. 30 (AP)—Nick Leasure hit on 15 of 19 shots from the floor tonight to lead St. Francis to an 88-62 victory over Iowa. St. Francis scored on 66 percent of its field-goal attempts.

Chuck Foreman's Lawyer Says Pact Has to Wait
BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Dec. 30 (AP)—His lawyer says the contract problems of Chuck Foreman, Minnesota Viking running back, are "totally unresolved" but won't be dealt with until after the Super Bowl game with the Oakland Raiders on Jan. 8.

Clarkson Six Routs Yale, 8-3
TROY, N.Y., Dec. 30 (AP)—Clarkson, with two goals each from Bill Blackwood and Sid Tanchak, defeated Yale, 8-3, in the final round of college-hockey play in the Renaissance Polytechnic Institute invitation tonight.

Erving Asserts 76ers Fail To Accept Him or McGinnis

The Doctor is in, but he says the 76ers keep freezing him out. "I used to have the ball more," said Julius Erving, Philadelphia's Dr. J.

Erving spoke about his own level of play, which has been subpar this season. He said, "I'm not a water faucet. I can't be turned on and off. I can't go without handling the ball eight or nine times down the court, and then do it."

So far, the Celtics' Dave Cowens is the only pro basketball player to take a leave of absence during the season. But Bob Lanier, Detroit's top scorer and rebounder, is considering the same thing.

Bert Jones, who seems to collect awards like some men collect stamps, and Forrest Gregg, who took the Cleveland Browns to more victories this season than anyone expected, were the big winners yesterday as The Associated Press named its most valuable player and coach of the year in the National Football League.

Gregg, who brought the Browns back from a record of 3 victories and 11 losses last year to 9-5 this season, edged Chuck Fairbanks, the New England coach, in the voting. The Browns started this season with a 1-3 record. Players around the league say that Gregg's institution of a \$1,000 fine for breaking curfew after the team was 1-3 helped set the stage for the turnaround.

Somebody get her a towel: Lynn Cox

a 19-year old Californian, became the first person to swim the Strait of Magellan, the windswept icy passage connecting two oceans at the southern tip of South America. On Wednesday, in 44-degree waters, Miss Cox took 1 hour 1 minute 20 seconds to swim the 2.6 miles from Tierra del Fuego to the South American mainland.

"Roll Tide" Joe C. McCorquodale, House Speaker of the Alabama Legislature, was so incensed by some comments made by Ara Parseghian during the Liberty Bowl game between Alabama and University of California, Los Angeles, that he introduced a resolution, which said in part, "Mr. Parseghian not only violated the law of fair play, but he did conduct himself in such a manner . . . that he has aroused all the good sports-minded people in this state . . ."

The Kentucky Wildcats' football team didn't travel in style, but it traveled on mass. The Wildcats took a five-bus caravan to Atlanta for tonight's Peach Bowl against North Carolina.

Joe Namath started the trend in 1969, guaranteeing that his New York Jets would win the Super Bowl last week. Fran Tarkenton guaranteed that the Vikings would beat Oakland in next week's Super Bowl. Not to be outdone, Coach John Madden has guaranteed that his Raiders will beat the Vikings.

The St. Louis Cardinals, the least powerful team in the National League last season with only 63 home runs, have decided to tear down an inner-outfield fence that was supposed to make it easier to hit homers in Busch Stadium.

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Saturday 12:30PM

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A New Beginning, A New Year

Each day this week we have published on this page editorials under the general heading: A New Beginning. This is the tenth and last of a series designed to examine some of the major domestic and foreign issues facing the Carter Administration and the American people during the coming year.

The election to the Presidency last month of an almost totally unknown newcomer to the national scene gives to the Administration that takes office on Jan. 20 an unprecedented opportunity both to unite the country and, in John F. Kennedy's still-applicable phrase, to get it moving again. Free of binding obligations to any special-interest sector of American society, President-elect Carter, with the support of a friendly if quizzical Congress, can if he chooses provide the kind of high-minded progressive—and pragmatic—leadership whose promise won him the election. The American people want, we believe, for a President of moral—but not moralistic—conviction, and courageous—but not doctrinaire—liberalism to set the tone of the nation's domestic as well as foreign policy for the next four or more years.

This is what Governor Carter has still to demonstrate and this is what, in these first few weeks of the Cabinet selection process, he has not yet succeeded in doing. Although individually the members of the new Cabinet, and those other top advisers who have already been named, are men and women of ability and accomplishment, many with notable records of service to the nation, the Cabinet taken as a whole, while strong enough, is unexciting—reflecting the innately cautious rather than the innovative or dynamic side of Mr. Carter's character.

His choice of Attorney General—and the charade that preceded that selection—is particularly disappointing because Judge Bell does not meet Mr. Carter's own previously stated stringent qualifications for appointment to this vitally important post, so abused by Presidents Nixon, Truman and other Presidents of the past.

It is also disconcerting that, again taken as a whole, the President-elect's major foreign policy advisers, while men of great distinction, have a generally hard-line background—especially in respect to early American participation in the Vietnam War. Mr. Carter evidently was not looking primarily for innovators but, rather, for managers—and he has found some exceedingly competent ones.

A Time for Decision

But the needs of the American people as they enter their third century under a new Administration go far beyond mere competence in government, though obviously that is something greatly to be desired. This country is beset by some very fundamental problems that have in no sense been dissipated by the end of the Vietnam nightmare, the exorcism of Watergate, the slowdown of inflation and the apparent beginnings of economic recovery.

If this new year and new Administration are indeed going to prove to be a new beginning in anything more than the most superficial sense, the new President, backed by the new Cabinet and the new Congress, will have to do something that few new Presidents have done in modern American history—though many have pretended to do so. Mr. Carter, in Adlai Stevenson's memorable words, will have to "talk sense to the American people." He will have to break away from the double-talk of the campaign that has already returned to plague him. Strong supporters of Mr. Carter's election, we were nevertheless concerned about the ambiguities and fuzziness in his presentation of some issues; but if there ever was a proper time for that—which we doubt—that time is long since past.

The fundamentally new condition in which the American system now must operate—new in the past two decades but still unperceived by most Americans and still unacknowledged by most politicians—is that the United States is no longer politically, economically or militarily omnipotent, nor morally the exemplar to the world, if it ever was. While in most respects relatively better off than virtually all other countries, the United States today has no reason for complacency and every reason to insist upon that economic, social, political and moral strengthening, of which the new leadership held out so clear a promise.

It is that moral strengthening of our national life in both domestic and foreign policy, and in both public and private sectors, that deserves top priority. What this means is not the offensive kind of moralistic piety that has been occasionally expressed in recent years both by Presidents and Presidential candidates, but rather a reaffirmation in thought and action of the moral and ethical values embodied in those two basic documents—Declaration and Constitution—on which rests the entire framework of American polity.

Rededication to Freedom

What this means, further, is that we—President, legislatures, courts and people—need to rededicate ourselves to the principles of human freedom and individual liberty, to equality of all persons before the law, to protection of weak from strong, to the continued development among ourselves of a social conscience, and to a broad toleration of the differences among us not only of race, creed and color, but also of personal mores and political beliefs. To this end, it is necessary to rebuild that spirit of mutual trust and confidence of Americans in each other and in themselves that has been so severely shaken during these past two decades of McCarthyism, of Vietnam, of Watergate and of the public and private law-breaking, cynicism, suspicion and corruption that have pervaded too much of American society.

How to rebuild? One way is by vigorously restoring and reinforcing the policy against government spying on

its own citizens; against government connivance with big business, big labor or big individuals in illegal activities at home or abroad; against racial and sexual discrimination in both public and private sectors; against infringement of rights, denial of justice or suppression of the unpopular, the unorthodox and the uncouth. In virtually every other country of the world, these evils exist in greater depth and scope than in the United States; but that they exist to the degree they do, despite our constitutional system, is unacceptable.

And so is the continuance, at anything like its present level, of what we described in a previous editorial as the "social crisis." This refers especially to the depressed status of America's minorities, whose employment, health, housing and other conditions of life are substandard in vast disproportion to the rest of the population.

Closely allied to the social—or, to put it more bluntly, racial—crisis is the plight of the cities, which from one end of the country to the other have been most directly affected by the black and Hispanic migration with all of its social, economic and political—consequences. No problem is more urgent for the new Administration to tackle with a fresh eye and fresh mind than the urban crisis, for wrapped up in it are all the correlative questions of how best to handle unemployment, welfare, health, crime, housing, transportation, education and environment in the context of the American city and suburbs, where the overwhelming majority of Americans now work and live.

The National Economy

The President-elect himself seems to feel that the national economy, with its twin plagues of continued inflation and continued unemployment, requires the most immediate attention of his new Administration. He can hardly be faulted on this judgment; for on a further steady slowdown of the rate of inflation and a sharp reduction in the unemployment rolls, the efficacy of virtually all other social action programs will depend.

It is at the beginning of his new Administration that Mr. Carter will be in the most favorable position, vis-à-vis both Congress and the public, to pursue an activist policy in the economic as in other areas; and the country has a right to expect that in matters of fiscal reform no less than in governmental reorganization, the new President will push forward firmly and aggressively in accordance with his campaign declarations and his party platform.

The same may be said of one of the most all-encompassing issues of the present era: the environmental issue, the outcome of which in the next four years will determine the shape and quality of American civilization for, literally, centuries to come. Here, in attempting to preserve the physical quality of the American environment, from further deterioration, particularly in air and water pollution, and indeed to raise it from the unsatisfactory level it has already reached, the long-term public interest will often come into brusque collision with the short-term special interest—of industry, commerce, or labor. Nowhere is this problem likely to become more acute than in the development of energy resources; but there is no legitimate reason why the nation cannot absorb the additional costs required by the simultaneous satisfaction of its energy needs and protection of the natural environment.

Foreign Policy

In the cram course on foreign affairs to which he subjected himself the past two or three years, former Governor Carter learned that the foundation of this country's international relations lies in the firmness of association with our traditional allies of Western Europe, together with Canada and, now, Japan. This in no sense means that there should be any weakening of efforts to achieve a realistic détente with the Soviet Union as symbolized by successful completion of the strategic arms limitation talks. This, in turn, could readily induce a practicable reduction in the swollen military budget that is already surfeited with several billion dollars' worth of fat.

In the Middle East, a continuation of Secretary Kissinger's valiant and partially successful attempt to achieve a stability that could yet lead to peace is strongly indicated. But also the new Administration will have to pay closer attention from the outset to Africa, Latin America, the developing world and, yes, the United Nations, than did its predecessor. A more sympathetic understanding of the demands of the poorer nations for a sharing of the world's limited resources, together with a new emphasis on population control, is to become increasingly necessary, if—quite apart from unselfish reasons—a global conflagration is ultimately to be avoided.

At least one dramatic change in present American policy is indicated: a thoroughgoing revision downward of the unconscionable sale of arms to virtually any non-Communist nation in the world willing to pay for them. And the non-Communist label, as the United States should have long since learned from bitter experience, is itself no guarantee of purity, democracy or decency. Even the machinations of a few unscrupulous American companies abroad—which, when exposed, have resulted in political convulsions from Japan to Italy—have done less damage to the long-range interests of the United States than has the continuing, indiscriminate, shameful traffic in sophisticated weapons.

This can indeed be a happier New Year for the country and the national Administration if the President-elect has the courage and vision to face up to the profoundly difficult issues affecting the nation and the world, and is as honest and direct as he has promised to be in discussing them with the American people. Much will depend, too, on the willingness of this people to support the hard decisions and the sacrifices that may be necessary in coming years to give new reality and new life to the ideals that for two centuries have been the guiding stars of our great democracy.

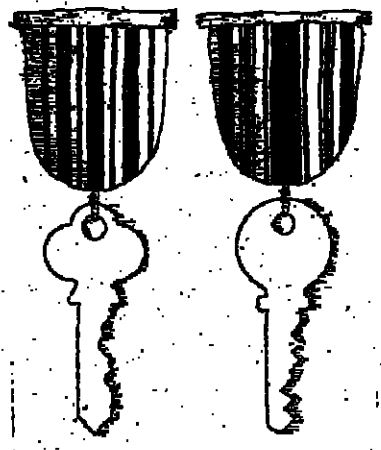
Letters to the Editor

On the Thorny Question of Amnesty

To the Editor:
From what one reads in the newspapers, President-elect Carter is fathoming some simple, blanket, across-the-board prescription to be applicable to all those involved in the amnesty problem. This would, of course, be a facile way for Mr. Carter to dispose of a thorny enigma, but the difficulty is that the reasons and the motives which caused or prompted the failures to serve were so many, and so diverse, that the cases are not all, or even in the main, susceptible of omnibus treatment. For example: Is the man who ran away only because he was too cowardly to serve, or because he would find it more profitable, financially, to sneak off than to serve, to be treated in the same way as the man who would not serve because of conscience, or religious scruples honestly and sincerely held? Between these two extremes there were myriad other reasons and motives—some good, some bad, some debatable, some not. Are they all to be treated alike by an omnibus prescription applicable to everyone?

And how would such a prescription affect those left behind: the wives made widows, the children left fatherless and the parents who lost their children—in many cases because of the death in battle of a soldier, who was required to serve to fill a vacancy created by one who ran away? And what of soldiers who, for like reason, had to serve, only to return to enter veterans' hospitals or other institutions, there to remain for the rest of their lives because of bodies, or minds, or both, shattered by injuries received in action?

Are our obligations to those referred to above, and countless others who could be described, less than our obligations to those who departed



when it was dangerous to remain, and stayed away until it was safe to return?

Is there any single prescription or formula for granting amnesty, which, with justice and fairness, can be applied indiscriminately in all cases, and without consideration of the facts in the particular case? GEORGE TROSK
New York, Dec. 15, 1976

To the Editor:
In his Dec. 17 letter Meivin Shaw stated that "there can be no greater immorality . . . than to give pardon or amnesty to those who turned their backs on their country" when there is no way to help the 50,000 casualties. This is a typical statement of the position of many of the opponents of amnesty, but it ignores the real issue.

After World War II the United States took part in war crimes trials at which a number of people were convicted—and hanged or imprisoned—after the tribunals rejected the defense

that they were simply following Nor was this the only precedent. The Civil War the commander Andersonville prison camp convicted of crimes when his ing orders" defense was rejected it is U.S. law that soldiers have obligation to consider the obeying military orders. A n legal scholars objected to th berg trials because they felt ciple could have serious con for us. How right they were.

For purposes of the disc amnesty it does not matter the Vietnam War was right? nor that 50,000 people died there, nor even that many pe satisfied that our participati war was morally acceptable. not the issues. The only qu Did the leaders of this coun the reasons for the orders in so clear that none of the could have had reasonably about the propriety of followi Considering the amount of sentiment which developed country, the answer would h that they did not.

If we were serious about th of war crimes, and if the N trials were not vengeance cre an aura of legality, then we n amnesty to the Vietnam evaders and many of the des must do it not because the have been wrong—which r relevant question in this di but because we established individual has to take res for deciding whether the receives are morally accepta a military view this creates but the present draft eva create the law. LUCU
New York, Dec

A Black Voter on Carter

To the Editor:
Others may wish to "hosey moon" until the inaugural, but this black's hope, balloted for Carter-Mondale, has been early dashed by both the comment and appointments coming out of Georgia.

After October promises of job-creation and unemployment reduction we have Mr. Carter allowing now as how he expects a 5 to 7 percent job-loss rate for his term in office. Budget Director-designate Lance says it will be very difficult to lower unemployment to 6.5 percent the first year. Charles Schultze, economic chief-designate, commenting unfavorably on the Humphrey-Hawkins job bill, argues that meaningful job creation can only occur within a framework of containing inflation. Is this not the Nixon-Ford policy of fighting rising prices with unemployment? Didn't work then and won't now. And in the meantime blacks and other minorities will continue to suffer disproportionately. If the out-of-work figure is 8 percent today you can bet it is double that for us.

Blacks turned out in record numbers and voted for a change. Their problems, mainly associated with lack of fair-paying jobs, have again been shuffled to the bottom of the pile. I am finally convinced, along with the 50 percent who have already quit, that

voting for politicians who promise one thing and do another is utter nonsense. It is time for marches and demonstrations. And maybe more than that.
PAUL RAMOS
South Dartmouth, Mass., Dec. 20, 1976

Penn Station Progress?

To the Editor:
On Dec. 15, The Times ran a short news article entitled "A Touch of Comfort Comes to Penn Station." It implied that the hauling away of the wooden benches from Penn Station and their replacement with plastic seats was a distinct improvement. I must disagree.

When the original McKim, Mead, and White structure was destroyed, the public realized belatedly that a New York landmark had been lost. Only one part of the original structure remained—the benches. These benches were in excellent condition—beautiful dark, hard wood. They were very comfortable with high backs to give proper support to the body. An unlimited number of people could fit on each bench. The dark wood lent drama and warmth to the modern, bare, pale gray waiting room. But most tragic is the removal of the sole reminder of the grandeur which was once Penn Station.

CAROL BOORSTEIN
Bryn Mawr, Pa., Dec. 16, 1976

Who Will Kill Gilmore?

To the Editor:
The brutalizing aspect of capital punishment is embodied in the blank bullet that will be fired by one of Gary Gilmore's five executioners if the State of Utah finally grants him the heroic death he seeks and prefers to festering in jail.

Presumably, the purpose of the unidentifiable blank is to enable all the members of the firing squad, after the bullet-riddled body slumps to the floor, to return to their homes and sleep peacefully, absolved of any sneaking, sickening sense of guilt, blame or discomfort for having killed another human being in cold blood.

Who will have done the killing? Not I, says the marksman: I may have fired the blank. Not I, say the judge and juror: We simply carried out the law. Not I, say the victims of the criminal: We were dead at the time. And of course, not I, says the citizen demanding retribution: I only wanted justice and deterrence.

Let this much be said for our less squeamish ancestors, who personally executed criminals by methods like shooting, hanging, crucifying, dismembering, impaling, burning at the stake, breaking on the rack, pulling apart by horses, throwing to lions and blowing out of cannons: They would certainly never have responded to the question of who-did-it with a

wide-eyed, hypocritical "Who? Me?" Retaliatory killing was not always delegated to others; it was often a participating—not a spectator—sport. Under our democratic system of individual responsibility for public policy, each citizen is in effect issued a real bullet, not a blank. Let there be no mistake about who will actually be killing Gary Gilmore: We all will.
JACK L. LEVIN
Baltimore, Dec. 22, 1976

Cabinet Officer Credentials

To the Editor:
It is at once ironic, amusing and infuriating that so much fuss has been made because Patricia Harris comes to her new post with no specific experience in the area over which she will preside as a member of President-elect Carter's Cabinet.

When Elliot Richardson was named by Presidents Nixon and Ford to three different cabinet posts to which he brought no expertise or experience, it was apparently assumed by press, public and the Senate which repeatedly confirmed him, that executive ability was enough of a requirement. I'm not sure that I agree, with that stance, but I certainly do protest demanding higher credentials from a woman or black than are demanded of a white male.
DONALD VINING
New York, Dec. 23, 1976

Archaic System

To the Editor:
The recent decisions to various indictments obtaine Madjari once again point archaic, outdated, rubber-stamp of our grand jury system.

It is high time the grand currently constituted and abolished, or completely re As it is today, with few exc is an unnecessarily expensive totally useless as a "vehic tice," and would be easily by many other means which no way deprive an accus rights.

During this month of there are no less than six gr sitting, of one of which I am Much of the time we have s without any business before are better ways to spend monies.
HENRY
New York, Dec.

Of Highway Safety

To the Editor:
The Times has focused its eye on the Federal Interstate System and found a good bit ("Double-Track Stars" No. The Times proposed that hideous and lasting wounds a countryside—the planting, be bandaged by the plantin and shrubs and the preser "natural growth and rock pings."

General Motors safety have stumped the country designers to make highway "forgiving"; to clear the land of all major obstacles driver who unwittingly left vehicle could recover control b vehicle, collided with an ob obstruction. It was at least because of their efforts that the interstate system was w with the "flat, treeless gr reminiscent of a cemetery peace for the first which the editorial complain The em- The roadsides of the highway and the system need not be lifeless. Shrubs, bushes and other the plantings can beautify them the Times suggests. But trees, croppings and other immov stacles pose an unnecessary, acceptable, element of risk highways that have become the safest in the world.

General Motors' idea of a highway "forgiving" is different than engineers who build them sh despite "forgiveness" from the nation is land through which they placement of a waiting safety and will leave its beac the American landscape for come to come.

The barren median strips, without their sterile grass carter even be relied on to perfo protection for the speeding who has lost control and is the which the editorial complain the night, they afford no protectio soever against oncoming head-

It is gratifying that the G.M. man at least approves of shrub the median. It is even more that thousands of miles of in have in fact been built—ap against G. M. engineers' advic some sensitivity to the lan as to the driver. But where the green strip (or no strip at all) or, worse, where new ones constructed—it remains, in o both an esthetic abomination renance to drivers' safety.—Ed Times.

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April, 1977

Just, not it's

The Decline Of Pragmatism

By James Reston

INGTON, Dec. 30—At the beginning of the New Year, maybe the wisest aspect of politics in 1977 is the decline of pragmatism. It is too much to say that it has suddenly acquired a respect for the opinions of almost everybody seems a little more and shout-

long ago, this town was full who knew, by God, that they about how to handle inflation, welfare, Waterman and a lot of other things. While equally glib, they cocky that they have all the complicated problems mingling year.

ter people are beginning to bet on some of the whimsies of the election campaign. They look at the facts as they come to executive life, the more they realize are at least partially trapped and have less room to than they imagined, even a weeks ago.

at least some of them are to wonder if they haven't too much in public before their subjects. Most of the men for the Cabinet and the use staff have no recent which they can be judged; they have to be judged by is, which lately have been and even contradictory. Less, they are coming to a time when most of their and opponents in Congress are sure that the liberal or doctrines of the past will issues of 1977, and if there by outbreak of self-doubt ens to be affecting other elsewhere.

ughan Government in Brit- ample, is not finding the its problems in Fabian Even President Giscard in France and Chancellor West Germany, probably most intelligent politicians are finding that the eco- social demands of their outrunning their means, and populations are requiring and services than they can afford. Even Japan is won't happened to its economic

unist countries are also they have seen the future sn't work as well as they shortages in the Soviet land and in the factories;

WASHINGTON

in Poland and East Ger- renly political uprisings in China. Justments are proving pain- of the industrial world, not India and the Philippines, given up on democracy for- ing, and in Mexico which is st of a financial crisis. and repression still exist world, but there is less of to let the forces of fanati- ut of hand, and a growing that many problems cannot by ideology or violent hos- ner nations.

gly, the Carter Administra- to power early in the in a more mature if more atmosphere than most of sors since World War II. on is at peace for the first ost a generation. The emo- ions of Vietnam and the the election have passed, between the races and the in the United States are not good; and while Mr. an urgent and potentially problem on his hands in artly because of his own romises in the campaign— s are he will have time to is administration and for- policies without any great at home or abroad.

the added advantage of a f his own party and new in both houses which is ive him more support than sident Ford. And despite v victory, the nation is calm in the face of high unemployment, and waiting o see how he performs. ll depend on the pace and r. Carter's actions in the of his Administration. No- ts a sudden flurry of legis- he first hundred days, but of speaking to the nation old during that period will way toward establishing his with the Congress, the people and the other govern- he world.

proaching all this very cau- i dramatically, but there far less going on in these d unbuttoned Cabinet meet- nets the eye. He has scare- ne to get acquainted with sociates, let alone to formu- es, but he is not coming ic City like Lyndon John- 53, or a war like Richard 972, or a constitutional up- : Gerald Ford in 1974. sidents never have enough o all that confronts them, Carter will probably have than most, and unlike the he is not being shoved by ogmatic fanatics.

If You Wondered About Thaddeus Stevens...

By Eric Foner

PRINCETON, N. J.—"Amy Carter to Attend Thaddeus Stevens School in Washington." What made this story newsworthy was the fact that no President since Theodore Roosevelt has sent his children to public school. To the historian, however, the name Thaddeus Stevens suggests some unusual ironies. For to generations of Americans, Stevens was the "scourge of the South," the evil genius of radical Reconstruction.

Who was this "horrible old man," as one historian called him, and why is a school in the nation's capital named after him? I recently put this question to an American history class at Princeton, only to discover that not a single student had heard of Stevens. This is a pity, because he was one of the most remarkable figures in 19th-century American politics.

Two principles shaped Stevens's public career. One was his belief in public education. As a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in the 1830's, Stevens was known as the "Father of the Common School" because of his efforts to prevent the retrenchment of public schooling during a state budget crisis. The second was his

hatred of slavery and commitment to the equal rights of black Americans.

Recent historians have shown that Stevens was not the architect of Reconstruction after the Civil War, as was long believed. Yet his influence was hardly negligible. As leader of the radical Republicans in Congress, he outlined a series of measures toward which events forced the majority of his party to move. He was among the first to argue that slavery would have to be abolished to win the Civil War, that the army should enlist black troops, that freed men be granted the right to vote, and that a period of military rule of the defeated South was inevitable. But his most cherished plan—a proposal to divide Southern plantations among the landless poor, black and white—was defeated.

Stevens died in 1868, revered by millions. His funeral was said to have elicited an outpouring of grief matched only by that of Lincoln. But as the nation retreated from Reconstruction and the ideal of an interracial democracy, Stevens was first maligned and then forgotten, although to many blacks he remained a hero. He was the evil "Stoneman" of D. W. Griffith's film "Birth of a Nation," portrayed as the champion of barbarism (black rule) in the South.

As historians exalted the magnanimity of Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, Stevens came to symbolize Northern malice, revenge and irrational hatred of the South. Writers speculated on the reasons for his radical views. Explanations included the burning of his iron works by Confederate troops during the Civil War, his employment of a mulatto housekeeper rumored to be his mistress, the psychological consequences of a club foot, and his role as spokesman for Northern business interests (even though those interests opposed his land-redistribution plans).

During Reconstruction, the young Georges Clemenceau, reporting American events for the French press, described Stevens as the "Robespierre" of one of the "most radical revolutions known to history." But what is most striking is how thoroughly traditional his beliefs actually were. What could be more American than support for universal suffrage, defense of a free public school system, and the conviction that small farmers are the backbone of a republic?

"Nothing is so likely to make a man a good citizen as to make him a freeholder," Stevens argued in 1865, defending his land policy. "Small independent landholders are the support and guardian of republican liberty."

The words could have been written by Jefferson. What set Stevens apart, of course, was simply that he wanted to apply these principles to blacks as well as whites.

Stevens hoped to create a democratic Republican Party in the South, through the redistribution of land. He hoped the policy would destroy the power of the planters, provide an economic underpinning for emancipation and forge an identity of interests between poor whites and blacks. His plan was rejected, but it does seem fitting that a century after the end of Reconstruction, a Southern President elected by the descendants of these same slaves and poor whites should plan to send his daughter to a school named for Thaddeus Stevens.

The story has one final irony. For most of its history, Thaddeus Stevens School was a segregated institution. Yet Stevens himself, a strong opponent of segregation, even insisted on being buried in a rare interracial cemetery, to illustrate, as he wrote in his epitaph, "the principles which I advocated through a long life: equality of man before his Creator."

Eric Foner is visiting professor of history at Princeton University.

A Modern Inquisition

By Tom Wicker

Patty Hearst is out of prison and Phil Shinnick is in, and thereby hangs a tale of American justice.

Mr. Shinnick, 34, once held the world record for the long-jump and twice represented the United States in the Olympic Games. In 1972, he became the athletic director at Livingston College of Rutgers University. But he is now off the university's payroll and in the Allenwood Federal Penitentiary in Pennsylvania.

No one contends that Mr. Shinnick is being punished for a crime. He is not even charged with a crime. He has been imprisoned on civil contempt charges growing out of his appearance before a grand jury in Scranton, Pa., last Aug. 13.

At that grand jury hearing, Mr. Shinnick did not refuse to answer questions. He did not refuse to give the grand jury any evidence that it required for its own deliberations. He refused, instead, to give the Federal Bureau of Investigation his fingerprints, samples of his handwriting and clippings of his hair.

When Mr. Shinnick appeared in the grand jury room—without a lawyer, as all witnesses must—a United States Attorney gave the foreman a statement to read. The statement instructed Mr. Shinnick to give fingerprints, writing samples and hair clippings to the F.B.I. in a room adjacent to that of the grand jury.

Now it happens that the F.B.I. does not have subpoena power. Outside the grand jury room, the bureau would have no legal way to get such exemplars from Mr. Shinnick or any other unconvicted citizen who did not want to provide them.

It happens, further, that the fingerprints of Mr. Shinnick, a former Air Force captain, are easily available to the F.B.I. through Air Force records. So are samples of his handwriting, since his Air Force job involved writing reports. And he offered to give the grand jury—not the F.B.I.—a hair sample, which would be sealed in an envelope and held in custody of the Scranton district court. If the Government had hair samples it wanted to match against his, he said, the Government's hair samples could be held in the same fashion, to guard against mix-up or misuse.

Upon Mr. Shinnick's inquiry, moreover, the grand jury could give him no reason why these exemplars were necessary to its investigation. He had

IN THE NATION

not been given "use immunity," a prosecutorial device that effectively removes the Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimination of the person granted such immunity.

But Mr. Shinnick's refusal, not to answer grand jury questions but to give the F.B.I. materials it otherwise could not legally have obtained, has resulted in his imprisonment for civil contempt. His incarceration, which began Nov. 30, could last for the life of the grand jury—until next July—and could be resumed if the same drama is played out before a successor grand jury. Meanwhile Rutgers has announced that it will stop payment of his salary for as long as he remains unable to meet his classes.

What is this Kafkaesque nightmare all about, and how could it happen in a country where, supposedly, grand juries are provided to protect citizens from the arbitrary use of government power?

Apparently, the F.B.I. suspects Mr. Shinnick of having been involved in, or at least of knowing something about, the alleged harboring of Patricia Hearst in a Pennsylvania farmhouse in 1974. The Government told his attorney that the Air Force fingerprints and handwriting samples would not be "good enough" to use in a trial—which makes it clear that the grand jury was being used to force Mr. Shinnick to provide evidence that might be used against him in court.

Mr. Shinnick, who is more radical politically than the F.B.I. thinks proper, in turn suspects that the F.B.I. wants the hair clippings and other exemplars in order to connect a frame-up linking him criminally to Patty Hearst or those who protected her. He contends also that the subpoena summoning him to the grand jury was based on a wiretap put on his telephone and another on his attorney's telephone.

However that may be, the Shinnick case is one more in a lengthening pattern of blatant government use of grand juries for inquisitorial rather than accusatory purposes. The late Senator Philip Hart once said that grand juries now were being commonly used "to conduct political surveillance and build dossiers in the guise of investigating specific offenses" and it seems clear that that is about what the Government tried to do in the Shinnick case.

Cause For Celebration

By Wright Morris



MILL VALLEY, Calif.—I'm not a good celebrator. I usually toddle off to bed before the Late Show, to be awakened, in puzzlement, by the hooting of revelers. What day is it? I seldom know. For me, New Year's Day is too close to Christmas, and they are both too close to my birthday.

Looking forward to my birthday I often overlooked New Year's Eve.

My first-hand experience as a reveler began in Omaha. A large family of girls lived next door who proved hard to marry off. Over one summer they married off two, which was certainly cause for celebration. We beat on pans, pails and garbage-can lids until they chased us away.

Even at an early age, and relatively inexperienced, I sensed a dilemma as a celebrator. Was it for something that came to an end, or something that began? Cries of "The King Is Dead! Long Live the King!" had often ruined good movies for me, leaving me uncertain of mind if I was meant to grieve, or wildly rejoice. That's how I feel about New Year's Eve, in case it finds me awake.

Just celebrating for the hell of it is not strange to me, and makes more sense. When the American Legion came to Omaha I marched with everybody, in all directions. I also played a small part in the dropping of pillowcases full of water, from high places, on the other marchers. I felt no confusion, merely a desire to run for my life.

Earlier in my experience I recalled the First War ending with the ringing of church bells, a clamor that gave me much food for thought. Was it the end of the world? It had been expected most of that fall. I still see my father at the raised front window, and hear the yelping of dogs. It's not easy to know for sure what it is you celebrate. For me, for example, the Fourth of July has been more of a time of mourning than rejoicing. On one occasion I smuged off my eyebrows. This was not done with firecrackers I had bought myself, but with those left unfired by other celebrators. Not a patriot's devotion but greed and cunning led to my miscalculation.

In notes not yet in the appropriate archive I find this: Left Omaha for Chicago.

This was the beginning of a bold new life, but note how I emphasize the ending. Left Omaha. A quick survey of my losses included a diannel pocket torn from Sabie Kuth's Yankee pants and a cigar box full of marries known as snotties. The snotties have gained prominence, recently, in the way the blue and white ones resemble planet earth seen from space. You never know when looking backward is looking forward, and the reverse.

A friend and neighbor of mine, a Jewish boy named David, awakened me to further complications. He had a New Year of his own. He wanted me to share it. He brought to my attention, all of my losses. How had I blindly stumbled from year to year in the past?

In Chicago this dilemma was not so pressing since I was usually sick with something over New Year's. I lay in bed listening to Guy Lombardo on the radio. I can remember the sickness, but the New Year's slips my mind.

There was one I do remember, however, when I did nothing for two weeks but go to movies. I lived on the popcorn for sale in the lobbies, and drank a lot of free water. I often went to four or five movies a day, sometimes the same one.

Reflecting on this behavior, as I am doing now, has not led me to any firm conclusions.

This period was followed by a passion to weigh myself. Along with my weight the scales gave me a card that told my fortune, if I wanted to believe it. The New Year just slipped by while I was living it up and weighing myself.

In California, where I went to college, I had the problem that time seemed to have stopped. The idea of Christmas was such a joke that I'd rather leave it unmentioned. It often rained like crazy over Christmas, or on the Rose Bowl football game on New Year's. The importance of this game is to remind everybody, especially those in California, that time really passes. Without wrinkles most California people wouldn't know it.

The best way to see the time in California is on the calendars they wear on watch bands. The days are so small you can hardly read them. In spite of all that, I wouldn't currently think of living anywhere else.

It now seems long ago as the Middle Ages that I was asked to babysit a new litter of pigs. This was in Austria, entre les guerres, as they used to say.

A huge cream-colored sow, with pink under-painting showing on her belly, her ears, and her snout, sprawled on yellow straw in one corner of the house, fenced off by logs. My job was to keep the piglets at the spigots, and grab them if she rolled.

I sat inside the fence, with a forked stick, and pushed or fished as the occasion required. Time passed. I did not know what day or night it was. The mother sow snuffled, snortled and snorted with happiness. Through her long lashes she languidly eyed-me. Her hooves were as clean and polished as the handles of carving knives. She shared the room with six people but there was never any question of priority.

This was a happening, long anticipated. This was one beginning that would never end. Only later, relieved of my duties, did I discover that I had seen out the old year and seen in the new one with a multiple birth. That was cause for celebration, whether I'm a good celebrator or not.

Wright Morris is a novelist whose most recent book is a collection of short stories, "Real Losses, Imaginary Gains."

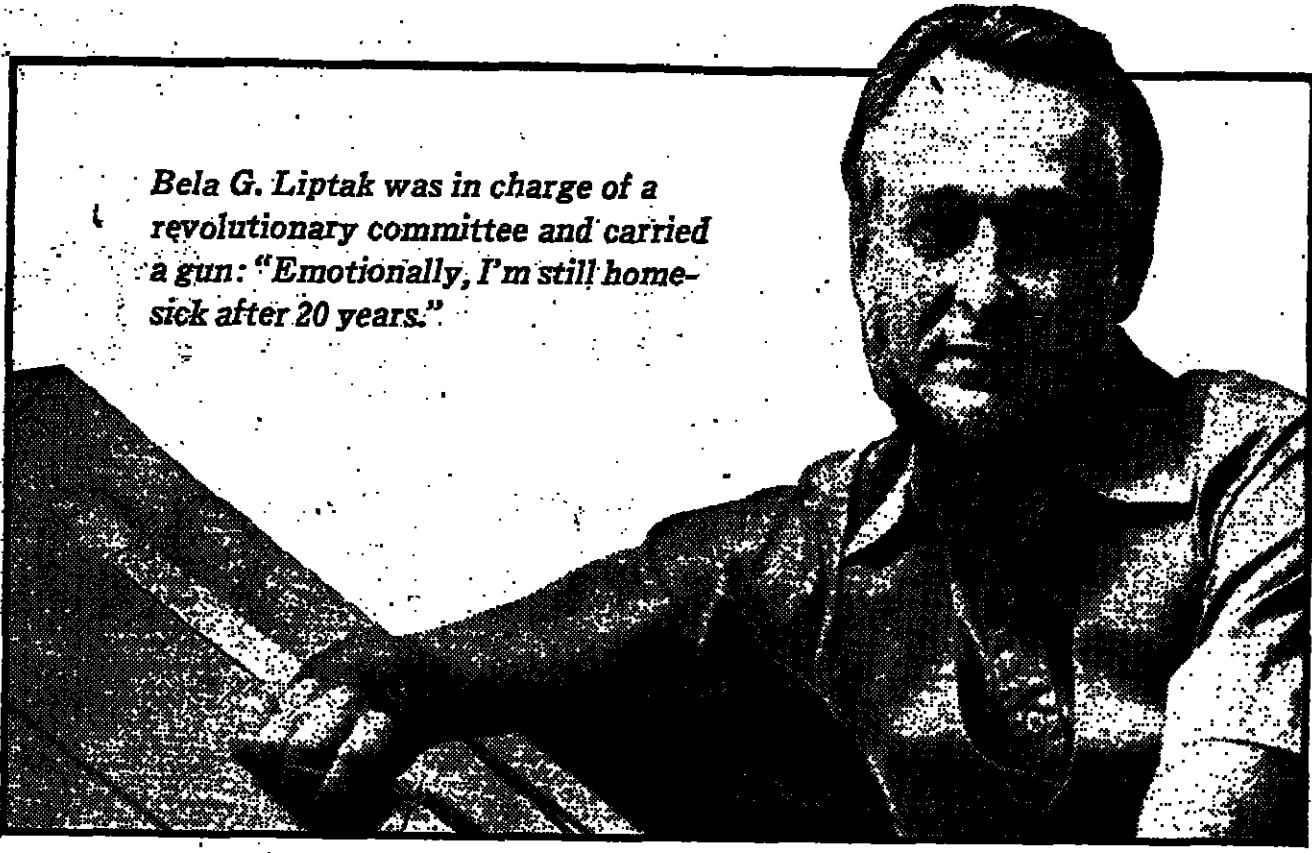
April 1976

The Refugees from Hungary 20 Years Later



Hungarian students topping Stalin statue in Budapest in 1956.

By MICHAEL KNIGHT Special to The New York Times ... In the closing days of the Hungarian wars ago, Lázlo and Judith Papp crossed the border carrying only a loaf of bread, a bottle of apricot jam and a change of clothes.



Bela G. Liptak was in charge of a revolutionary committee and carried a gun: "Emotionally, I'm still homesick after 20 years."

statistics. But several thousand refugees are known to have returned to Hungary over the years, according to Mr. Papp, and invariably there were those who did not adapt and did not succeed. Mr. Papp, after the usual greenhorn adventures, with a strange language, strange customs and a strange land, won a scholarship to Pratt Institute and completed the training in architecture he had begun in Hungary.



Lázlo Papp manned a students' defense post: "... If you roll up your sleeves and work hard, you can succeed."

The Donor, Too, Finds Joy in Gift To the Neediest

Peter M. Mott, a sophomore at Ursinus College in Collegeville, Pa., gave to The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund for the first time this year.

Recorded yesterday \$ 30,896.20 Previously recorded \$609,613.32 Total \$640,509.52

can make someone's Christmas a little merrier because that's what it is all about. Mrs. Robert W. Tilney Jr. of Far Hills, N. J., gave \$50 and noted, "This may be late for Christmas, but I hope it will help give someone a Happier New Year."

How the Plan Works Miriam S. Gemson, their teacher, describing the project, wrote: "This is a service for forgetful students who may borrow a pen for a penny per period. In this way, 1,632 pennies (\$16.32) were collected. The rest of the money was raised in a two-week 'Spirit of Giving' drive to which borrowers and nonborrowers gave."

HOW TO AID THE FUND

Checks should be made payable to The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund and sent to P.O. Box 5183, Church Street Station, New York, N.Y. 10248 or to these agencies: COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, 105 East 22d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

News Summary

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1976

International

Spain released Santiago Carriera general of Spain's Comy, his personal secretary and members of the party's executive from a Madrid prison.

Spain released earlier this week a group of 100 prisoners from the Cultural Revolution but gave no details of releases.

Spain released the situation in Cuba's city of Paolet, leading to a gradual improvement in the factional disputes from the Cultural Revolution.

National

Major cities are saying that the share of the \$2 billion public works funds is a suburb and small cities. The grants shows clearly that Administration awarded governmental jurisdictions a share.

Major cities are saying that the share of the \$2 billion public works funds is a suburb and small cities. The grants shows clearly that Administration awarded governmental jurisdictions a share.

has been extremely beneficial to shipping interests and the producers of oil and steel. About a third of the Liberian fleet is owned by Americans.

The California Supreme Court said that the system of financing the state's public schools with property taxes was unconstitutional, a decision that is likely to intensify pressure for school-financing reform in other states.

Metropolitan

Governor Carey, after a review of all the material relating to the 1971 prison uprising at Attica in upstate New York, pardoned seven former Attica inmates and commuted the sentence of another inmate.

David L. Yunich unexpectedly announced his resignation as chairman of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority. In a letter to Governor Carey he asked that his resignation "become effective at your earliest convenience."

To help cut the high cancer incidence in New Jersey, a State Senate committee recommended that the Legislature ban 16 alleged cancer-causing chemicals from use in the state.

To keep pollutants from moving into Queens Bay, an incinerator in Port Washington, L. I., may not operate whenever the wind blows from the east, under a ruling by Judge Thomas C. Platt in Federal Court in Brooklyn.

Business/Finance

Massive write-downs by the nation's banks will be avoided under the Financial Accounting Standards Board's proposal for a relatively mild accounting treatment for the restructuring of "troubled loans."

Government/Politics

Monsieur says he will be an adviser to the President. Mills reflective as he prepares to leave Congress.

General

Around the Nat'l Metropolitan banks to cooperate on M. notes Albany makes house rules for legal gaming in state.

Health/Science

Falling ice crystals studied in Antarctica. Students surpass psychics in test.

Obituaries

Political leaders join tribute to Rose Justin Thannhauser, dealer in art's modern masters.

Index

Table with 2 columns: Topic and Page Number. Includes International, Business/Finance, Government/Politics, General, Health/Science, Obituaries, and New Year's Eve.

Weekend

Table with 2 columns: Topic and Page Number. Includes Events: Weekender Guide, Theater: Broadway, Music: Leinsdorf conducts Met, Cabaret: Marcia Lewis at Brothers and Sisters, Screen: At the Movies, Art: Artex stone gods on show, Recent acquisitions at Modern European masters at Sidney Janis, Antiques: Art of Persian locksmiths, Art People: A dissident lands in SoHo, Books: 50 hours with Gertrude Stein, "A Scientist in the White House" reviewed, Publishing: From the Holocaust, "Court-Martial of Custer" reviewed, Food: How to have breakfast in bed, Restaurants, Television: Bowl weekend set for kickoff, TV Weekend, Family/Style, Business/Finance, Advt. News, Amer. Stocks, Bond Sales, Business Records, Commodities, Counter List, Dividends, Exchange Rates, Market Place, Market Profile, Money, Mutual Funds, N.Y. Stocks, Out-of-Town.

Quotation of the Day

"Attica lurks as a dark shadow over our system of justice. The time has come to firmly and finally close the book on this unhappy chapter of our history as a just and humane state." Governor Carey. [A10:2]

Sports

Furud beats Manhattan in final A13 Workers threaten Sugar Bowl strike A13 Kentucky updates Notre Dame five A13 Erving tells of woes with 76ers A15 School football continues growth A16

Features/Notes

Notes on People A10 News Analysis Thomas E. Mullaney on brighter outlook and Carter goals D1 Editorials/Comment Editorials and Letters A18 James Reston sees new ideological flexibility in capital A19 Tom Wicker discusses incarceration of Phil Sisknick A19 Eric Foner on Thaddeus Stevens A19 Wright Morris: life and time of a poor New Year celebrator A19

CORRECTIONS

Because of an error in editing, a Washington dispatch yesterday said that a dispute over contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization had broken out "among the leaders" of American Jewish organizations. The article should have said that the dispute had arisen among "some members of the American Jewish community." The accepted leaders of the community, who make up the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, as cited in the body of the article, oppose contacts with the P.L.O. The Financial Accounting Standards Board's public hearing on accounting for oil and gas producers and other extractive industries will begin next March 30 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. In yesterday's editions of The Times, the date was incorrectly stated as March 20.

Political Leaders Pay Last Tribute In Eulogies at Services for Rose

By FRANK LYNN

Alex Rose, the Liberal Party leader who worked behind the scenes rather than at public meetings, was given a final tribute as "a master politician" at a mass gathering of 1,000 friends and colleagues yesterday.

Governor Carey and two former Mayors of New York City, Robert F. Wagner and John V. Lindsay, led the tributes to the man who played a key role in their political careers. The memorial service took place at the Metropolitan Synagogue, 40 East 35th Street, a few blocks from the hatters union office to which many would-be candidates made political pilgrimages seeking Mr. Rose's support.

One of those pilgrims, President-elect Jimmy Carter, sent a telegram hailing Mr. Rose, who died Tuesday of cancer, as "one of the legends of the political life of our country."

Rockefeller Sends Telegram

Vice President Rockefeller, who is on vacation at his ranch in Venezuela, also sent a telegram. Although he had never been endorsed by the Liberal Party, he and Mr. Rose unsuccessfully attempted to set up a fusion coalition behind Mr. Wagner in the 1973 mayoral campaign. Mr. Rockefeller's re-election as Governor in 1966 was almost assured when the Liberals ran their own candidate, Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., rather than endorsing the Democratic candidate Frank D. O'Connor.

In his telegram, Mr. Rockefeller called Mr. Rose "one of the most influential and imaginative leaders in the city's history."

Mr. Wagner, fast becoming an elder statesman himself, alluded to Mr. Rose's political longevity dating to the New Deal era when he declared in his eulogy that Mr. Rose "provided a major thread of continuity through most of the political events of the past 40 years."

Mr. Wagner, probably Mr. Rose's closest friend in politics, hailed the Liberal leader as a "master politician" and as a man of "constancy in his personal life."

Mr. Wagner noted that Mr. Rose and his wife, Elsie, who sat in the front row with their son and daughter and four grandchildren, had been married for 56 years and had lived in the same apartment at 200 Cabrin Boulevard in Washington Heights for 35 years.

The coffin rested on a bier in the center aisle with the Rose family to the right and leading politicians of all parties on the other side of the aisle. Among them were Senator Jacob K. Javits, Senator

elect Daniel P. Moynihan, State Comptroller Arthur Levitt, Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, City Council President Paul O'Dwyer and City Comptroller Harrison J. Goldin.

Mayor Beame, who was on vacation in Florida and who had visited the Rose home to pay his condolences, was not present, nor were the city's Democratic leaders, frequent targets of Mr. Rose's "boss" charges although he outlasted two generations of Democratic "bosses."

Each of the eulogists referred at length to Mr. Rose's political prowess in translating his absolute control of the small Liberal Party, his political sagacity and his personality into a major influence on city and state politics.

"If you told him he was the greatest manipulator of all," said Mr. Lindsay, "he'd laugh and say it was all in the cause of good government."

Mr. Rose, although supporting Mr. Lindsay for Mayor twice, strongly opposed his Presidential campaign in 1972, arguing that a newly converted Democrat had no business running for the party's highest nomination a year later, Mr. Lindsay, now a lawyer and television interviewer, did not heed the advice.

Other Eulogies Given
Governor Carey said that "I am a better man because he was my friend."

Also delivering eulogies were the Rev. Dr. Donald S. Harrington, Liberal Party state chairman, and Nicholas Gory, Mr. Rose's designated successor as head of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Union.

Dr. Harrington said that the 78-year-old Mr. Rose's "three great life commitments" were "progressive, responsible unionism . . . honest politics . . . and establishing and securing the state of Israel."

Rabbi Judah Cahn, president of the New York Board of Rabbis, read scriptural passages before and after the eulogies and intoned the Kaddish as he followed the coffin out of the synagogue. Cremation followed the memorial service.

On the sidewalk outside the synagogue, David Dubinsky, a co-founder of the Liberal Party and longtime ally of Mr. Rose, smiled when asked his reaction. "Everything is over, good affair, good speeches."

His lasting impressions of Mr. Rose? "I can't give them," he said. "There are too many memories, some good, some bad—there just are, we can never have another like him."



Senator Jacob K. Javits and Representative Beia S. Abzug outside the Metropolitan Synagogue after attending services for Alex Rose yesterday.

Book That Rose Never Finished Describes His Effect in Politics

By A. H. RASKIN

Governor Carey told the mourners at Alex Rose's funeral yesterday that he and all the other public officials whom the Liberal Party chief had helped to elect were living chapters in the book about politics that Mr. Rose had started to write before his fatal illness.

Some of the episodes that the union-politician had intended to put in that book, now never to be published, can be recounted in his own words, as told to this reporter.

One involves his role in convincing Mayor Robert F. Wagner that he should stand and fight after the city's Democratic Party county leaders had decided to purge him in 1961 by throwing their support to State Comptroller Arthur Levitt for Mayor.

"When the organization leaders decided to make Wagner the fall guy by putting out Levitt as a front, I visited Gracie Mansion and found the Mayor very dejected. I told him: 'Bob, you don't have to die unless you want to. You can win as a new Wagner fighting the bosses in your own party.'"

"I advised him to pick some skilled technicians as running mates and he thought it over for a week or 10 days. He came up with the Beame Budget Director for City Comptroller and Paul Scervano (his Sanitation Commissioner) for Council President. He even made a slogan, 'De Sapio, Sharkey, Prendergast must go.' And he beat them all."

The success of the Rose-inspired "beat-the-boss" campaign led Wagner third term so encouraged the Liberal Party tactician that he felt the party's mission as a guardian of good government had been fulfilled.

"I came to the policy committee of our party after the 1961 election and urged that the Liberal Party be dissolved and we all join the Democratic Party. 'We have smashed Tammany,' I told them.

"David Dubinsky, always my strongest ally, fought me. 'Independents who are liberals and progressives must have a political home,' he said. 'My garment workers, the old Socialists, must have a home.'"

"His arguments defeated me overwhelmingly in the policy committee. And I was wrong; Tammany did not die. Right after the election Beame and Scervano, the municipal experts, were

fighting for every job. In 1965 we realized our victory had been undone and we were delighted to join in a fusion campaign to make John Lindsay mayor."

In 1973 Mr. Rose became convinced that Representative Mario Biaggi of the Bronx, whose associations he deemed unsavory, was on his way to a certain nomination for mayor on the combined lines of the Democratic, Republican and Conservative Parties.

"My relations with Governor Rockefeller had been cool for several years but I put [Senator Jacob K.] Javits, [Attorney General Louis J.] Lefkowitz and [State Senator] Roy Goodman up to warning Rocky that unless he stopped Biaggi he would have to answer for a dirty Republican deal with Tammany and the mob."

"I got a call back from Javits asking if I would meet with the Governor. I said I would if he was on the record. When we met we talked about a joint Republican-Liberal designation for Bob Wagner. Even when Rocky did intercede, he had a hell of a fight. The Wagner designation never did go through, but neither did Biaggi. And the United States Attorney's office, under Republican control, never would have leaked the story on Biaggi taking the Fifth Amendment before a grand jury.

"Without Rockefeller's move Biaggi would be mayor today. I consider what I and the Liberal Party did in stopping a candidate backed by sinister elements as the high point of my career, little as I liked Beame, the mayor the city finally got."

Mr. Rose had never thought highly of Hugh L. Carey. Mr. Carey's seven terms as a Representative, but he became a booster after the Brooklynite had presented his credentials as "a Kennedy Democrat" at the outset of his 1974 bid for the governorship. The quest was generally considered a hopeless one, however, because Howard

"I said, 'If this swinger Samuels, who supposedly has the nomination sewn up, can't do better in Manhattan, he is not the right candidate. The 45 percent undecided are all voters rejecting Samuels.'"

Deaths

BARBER—Barbara, age 59, of 24 United Ave., died of cancer. Burial at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, New York City. Services at 10 A.M. on Monday, Jan. 6, 1977, at 3 o'clock in the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, New York City.

BERNARD—John G. The Society of the Friends of St. Patrick in the City of New York reports with regret the death of John G. Bernard, 78, of 100th St. and 1st Ave., New York City, on Dec. 29, 1976. Burial at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, New York City.

BORIS—John G. The Society of the Friends of St. Patrick in the City of New York reports with regret the death of John G. Boris, 78, of 100th St. and 1st Ave., New York City, on Dec. 29, 1976. Burial at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, New York City.

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Justin Thannhauser Dead at 84; Dealer in Art's Modern Masters

GSTAAD, Switzerland, Dec. 30 (AP)—Justin Thannhauser, a German-born United States art dealer whose landmark exhibitions spread the fame of modern masters such as Pablo Picasso, Edward Munch and Paul Klee, died here last Sunday, a personal friend said today. He was 84 years old.

A Swiss Journalist, Gaudenz Batmann, said Mr. Thannhauser suffered a heart attack in his hotel room last Friday. He was buried in Bern today.

Mr. Thannhauser's five galleries in Germany, Switzerland, France and the United States handled some of the best work of the 20th-century masters. He turned the Munch art gallery that his father founded in 1904 into a focal point for Mr. Munch and other Die Brücke group artists. Klee, Vasily Kandinsky and Franz Marc.

Collection Seized
Mr. Thannhauser branched out to Lucerne from 1919 to 1939 and opened Galerie Thannhauser, his biggest gallery, in Berlin, in 1927.

During a 1937 Swiss visit, the Jewish dealer's Berlin collection was seized by the Nazis. He was forced to re-establish himself in Paris, only to lose another collection to the Nazis during the "World War II German invasion of France."

Mr. Thannhauser fled to New York in 1941 and started collecting from scratch. Although many works he donated to art museums, 75 paintings including valuable French Impressionist works are on display in the Thannhauser wing of the Guggenheim Museum in New York City.

It was in the "Moderne Galerie" that Mr. Thannhauser ran in Munich from 1909 to 1928. He met the artist group of artists named Der Blaue Reiter—the blue rider—after a famous Kandinsky painting.

The first major exhibitions by Picasso and Marc were held there in 1909. Mr. Thannhauser retained his links with Picasso and was one of the few visitors with regular access to the Spanish painter before he died in 1973 in his cloistered home in France.

The Moderne Galerie staged the first Klee display in 1911 and, the same year, helped the Blaue Reiter group's place in modern art history with a pioneering exhibition.

Mr. Thannhauser left the United States in 1971 to retire in Switzerland, dividing his time between his Bern home and Gstaad.

His only surviving close relative is his second wife, Elide, 58. A son from a former marriage was killed in the crash of a United States bomber in the south of France during the 1944 Allied invasion.

Engelby Berg
Henry Berg, the deputy director of the Guggenheim, yesterday eulogized Mr. Thannhauser.

"Through the generosity of Justin Thannhauser, an incomparable collection of 13 priceless works have been placed on permanent exhibition at the Guggenheim Museum in a wing named for the donor. They constitute a valuable selection of Impressionist and post-Impressionist masterpieces, along with a group of 34 paintings and drawings by Pablo Picasso, among which is said to be the first oil executed after Picasso's arrival in Paris in 1901."

"Justin Thannhauser's impeccable taste is evident in every work and the ensemble he has given to the museum, along with its own collection, has created an internationally important exhibition of key paintings and drawings which form the background for the display of more contemporary creations of the later 20th century."

"The close friendship and support of Justin Thannhauser will long be treasured by the trustees and staff of the Guggenheim."

Frank W. Jenks Dies in Florida; Headed International Harvester
FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Dec. 30 (UPI)—Frank W. Jenks, former president of the International Harvester Company, died here Monday. He was 79 years old.

Mr. Jenks, a native of Richmond, Va., began his career with the farm equipment manufacturer as a clerk in 1914 and advanced through the sales and credit departments until elevated to vice president in charge of merchandising services in 1944.

He was elected to the board of directors in 1953 and became executive vice president in 1956. He became president of the Chicago-based concern in 1957 and held the post until his 1962 retirement.

Survivors include his widow, Thelma, a daughter, Mrs. Shirley J. Emerson, and two grandchildren. Funeral services were held here today.

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Prof. Caroline E. Bock
Prof. Caroline E. Bock, retired chairman of the classics department at Montclair (N.J.) State College, died Wednesday at Montclair Hospital in Montclair. She was 53 years old and resided in Montclair.

Professor Bock, a graduate of Middle Tennessee State University, studied at Vanderbilt University and the University of Michigan, where she earned a doctorate. She joined the Montclair faculty in 1953 and retired in 1974. Professor Bock had also taught at the University of Minnesota and Northwestern State College in Louisiana. Surviving is a brother, George I. Bock Jr.

Wallace Werble Sr.
Wallace Werble Sr., a newspaperman who founded F-D-C Reports, known nationally as the Pink Sheet, a weekly newsletter of the pharmaceutical industry, died Wednesday in his home in Bethesda, Md., of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 64.

Mr. Werble had worked for International News Service, The Washington Times-Herald, CBS and Transradio News Service. He was president of Children's Hospital, Washington, from 1964 to 1970, and during World War II served in Army intelligence.

He is survived by his wife, the former Lorna Coley, two sons, Wallace Jr. and Cole, and two grandchildren.

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BERGER—Fred, devoted son of the late Mrs. Bertha Berger, died of cancer. Burial at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, New York City. Services at 10 A.M. on Monday, Jan. 6, 1977, at 3 o'clock in the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, New York City.

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"A copy lands on my desk every morning."



Frank Borman
President &
Chief Executive Officer
Eastern Airlines

"My office is in Miami. But that doesn't mean I miss reading The New York Times. A copy lands on my desk every morning. And additional copies are sent to Eastern's top management.

"What's happening in New York City is important to us here in Florida. After all, we fly more people in and out of New York than any other airline. So we rely on The Times to tell us how New Yorkers live, what they're doing and what's on their minds.

"Of course, The Times is an accurate social barometer for the entire nation, not just New York City. It's an essential management tool for a service business like ours.

"Another thing, I like to see our ads where I know other businessmen see them. In The New York Times.

"When you're promising people you'll get them to the right place at the right time, you'd better be in the right paper."

The New York Times

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Friday

END OF NEW YEAR

of the old and ringing in
particularly resounding
at Riverside Church. At this
the largest of the car-
and, at 20 tons, the
a cannon bell in the world,
scheduled for five minutes,
the arrival of 1977. Earlier,
with dessert and coffee, as
other kinds of New
occurrences at the inter-
nal church: at 10:30, a
featuring an unconven-
tion of "Auld Lang Syne"
a organ recital of bell and
music in the nave, at
Watch Night Service in
the New Year. (And if you
are sure that your watch
is at the precise moment.

April, 1976

DECEMBER 31, 1976

Weekend

The New York Times

L C1

End 50 Hours With Artrude Stein

Page C3

The Return of Amphis Slim

Page C8

The Night of Rock the Joffrey

Page C12

Here to o and ing In he New

By FRED FERRETTI

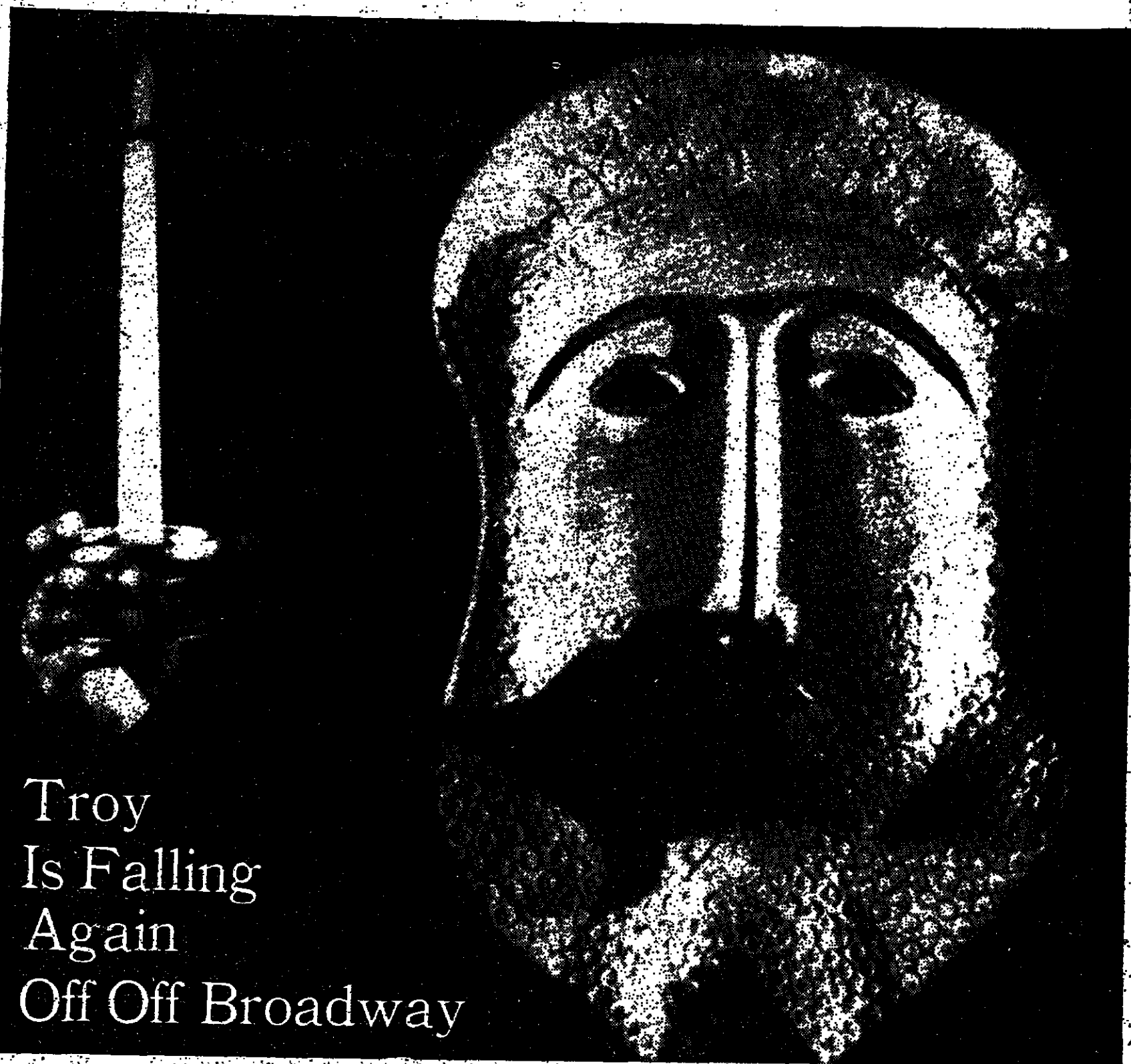
WHETHER YOUR New Year's observance tonight is intended to be a celebration of your survival of 1976 or simply of the advent of your 1977, it's a sure bet that you will mark the change of years in some fashion.

You may have already decided to remain home with a split of champagne and watch Guy Lombardo on television rather than go off to the Waldorf-Astoria's Grand Ballroom to see him in person, or you may be off-gift bottle in hand—to one of several neighborhood house parties.

But should you decide at the last minute to go out and celebrate there is a broad range of wassail available in the New York area. Some of it is even free.

Beginning at 10:30 this evening, for example, a parade will form in front of the Plaza Hotel on Fifth Avenue and 59th Street. Pat Oleszko, a conceptual artist, will lead the march north on Fifth Avenue to the Bethesda Fountain at 72d Street. Her "Coat of Arms" costumes will have five sets of giant white bands holding flares to light the way. Miss Oleszko will be joined by

Continued on Page C14



Troy Is Falling Again Off Off Broadway

By MEL GUSSOW

THE AUDIENCE follows the actors into the theater, the La Mama Annex, a large open space bare of scenery and edged with bleachers. Suddenly, "The Trojan Women" begins to happen. Scenes are enacted on swiftly rolling carts, high on platforms, even on a stage. Helen of Troy is stripped, besmirched and assaulted. A child is crated in a cage. Andronache plummets to her death. Women, as the booty of war, are led into exile.

We are present at the fall of Troy, as witnesses and as helpless participants, swept up by the melee. The words are in a barrage of alien tongues—ancient Greek, Latin, African and Asian dialects—but the events, communicated through sound, action, emotion and music, are as close to us as contemporary wars. The director Andrej Serban, together with Elizabeth Swados as composer, has blasted his way into the heart of "The Trojan Women."

"The Trojan Women" is the most striking part of "Fragments of a Trilogy"—freely based on

plays by Euripides, Sophocles and Seneca—performed this weekend and next week at La Mama. The other parts of the trilogy "Electra" and "Medea," alternating in repertory, are more formal, structured pieces, but all bear the stamp of the remarkably inventive Mr. Serban. None are in English and all are enriched by Miss Swados's throbbing musical scores.

"Fragments of a Trilogy" is a rare theatrical event, one that has thrilled audiences throughout Europe as well as at La Mama during its various engagements. Only 300 people can fit into the Annex at any one time, but audiences of up to 3,500 a night have acclaimed the work on tour.

"We've done 'The Trojan Women' for about 500 performances in 60 different cities," the Rumanian-born director said this week. "We've done it in ruins, exhibition halls, amphitheatres, in proscenium theaters and in France on the shore of the Atlantic, with a real boat going out into the ocean. The best was on a hill outside of Athens—on white rocks. Half of the play started after sunset, and it ended with the moon—and it was played without artificial light. There was such an emotional response from the audience.

The Annex seems small after these extraordinary natural places."

But the limits of the Annex force an even greater expenditure of imagination on the part of Mr. Serban's company and of the audience. The director compares the experience to "the making of a film," with the audience participating in the process.

"The Trojan Women" deals with the theme of imprisonment," he said, "the imprisonment of a whole civilization." In contrast, "Electra" and "Medea" deal with "the theme of the individual, of families." As a "collective concern," "The Trojan Women" is more directly involved with the audience. But, he said, the environmental aspects of the production are less important than the sounds. The director's primary interest is "what communicates to us—and at what level—when language is lost." The sounds—voice and music—become the language of the plays.

Though Mr. Serban is best known for Greek tragedy, that is not the only kind of play he has done. In fact, his next assignment is the direct antithesis of the "trilogy." He is in rehearsal with "The Cherry Orchard" (starring Irene Worth).

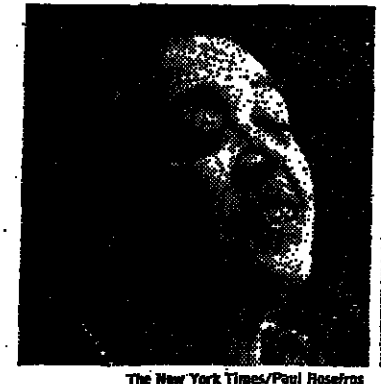
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Frank Johnson
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of Arms" will
parade up
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WEEKENDER GUIDE

Faces in the New Year's Crowd



Mabel Mercer at Cleo's



Marcia Lewis mugs at Brothers and Sisters.



Carol Lawrence at the Waldorf



The Joffrey rocks at City Center.



Chad Mitchell sings at the Ballroom.

Friday

END OF NEW YEAR

out the old and ringing in the new with a particularly resounding 12 on Riverside Church. At the 12, the largest of the carillons—and, at 20 tons, the world's largest—will be unleashed for five minutes at the arrival of 1977. Earlier, with dessert and coffee at will be other kinds of New Year's observances at the interdenominational church: at 10:30, a concert featuring an unconventional "Auld Lang Syne"; at 11:30, an organ recital of bell and gong music in the nave; at 12:30, Watch Night Service in the New Year. (And if you make sure that your watch is set at the precise moment,

take a tip from James Lawson, the Riverside carillonist: Pick up the phone and dial NERVOUS.)

ELLY STONE'S 'TIGER'

Elly Stone, who enjoyed a long-running Off Broadway success in "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris," is downtown again in previews of a new show. The singer can be seen tonight at 8 P.M. in "The Cockeyed Tiger" (opening Jan. 13), a musical by Eric Blau, one of the creators of "Jacques Brel." This time, Miss Stone portrays the chanteuse Lilly Marlene Littlefeet, who made a name for herself in the 1920's. "The Cockeyed Tiger" was the name of Miss Littlefeet's feline mascot, reportedly a gift from Mao Tse-tung. In honor of the beast, free tiger's milk will be served; and in honor of this festive night, champagne will also be served on the house. At the Astor Place Theater, 434 Lafayette Street. Tickets are \$7.50 and \$8.50. Phone 254-4370 for reservations.

A VOYAGE TO MARS

Were you hoping to go away over the holidays? You can take a little excursion this afternoon at Long Island's Vanderbilt Planetarium—a simulated trip to Mars. In the show, "Mars — The Search Begins," you'll "travel" the entire route, from blast-off to landing, in the Viking spaceship, which touched down on Mars last July. Once on the planet's surface, you will explore craters, volcanoes and other recent discoveries. And you can take a look back at Earth, which appears as a greenish-blue speck in the sky. Reserved seats at the planetarium, 180 Little Neck Road in Centereport, are recommended and are held until 20 minutes before the show starts at 1 P.M. Call (516) 757-7501. The trip costs 75 cents. And while you're there, you can stay for the planetarium's holiday show, "The Skies of Christmas," at 2, 3 and 4 P.M. (A separate admission charge: \$1.50 for adults, \$1 for children 6 to 12 and

75 cents for the elderly.) To reach the planetarium take the Long Island Expressway to Exit 49 north, then Route 25A east to Centerport, turn left onto Little Neck Road and follow it to the end.

MAKING 1976 DISAPPEAR

First, you see an empty black top hat. Then, abracadabra, a furry little rabbit jumps out. It's all done by magic—the specialty of the Magic Towne House, where professional magicians show off their bags of tricks every weekend. This afternoon, the Towne House, 1026 Third Avenue (at 61st Street), will feature shows for children at 1, 2:30 and 4 P.M. Admission is \$2.50, and reservations are required. Phone 752-1165. Adults are welcome, too, but must be accompanied by children. Tonight, there will be a New Year's Eve celebration for grownups, starting at 8:30. In addition to the regular "close-up" magic show, with the audience seated on graduated levels around a large

table, there will be a stage show starring magicians. Reservations are recommended. New Year's Eve admission is \$10 and includes all you can eat from a hot-and-cold buffet.

Saturday

NOSTALGIA AT ANCRAM

Has the new year crept up on you too quickly? You can turn the clock back—way back—with a visit to the Victorian Ancram Restoration, about 100 miles north of New York City. In the Opera House, the town's main attraction, the Spiffy Music Hall quartet will put on a show for nostalgia buffs on Saturday at 8:30 P.M. and Sunday at 2:30 P.M. The song-and-dance group presents musical delights spanning 80 years—from music-hall tunes of the 1890's up to Cole Porter, Rodgers and Hart and Jacques Brel.

Tickets are \$6.95 and \$9.95. Before the show, visitors can eat in the mirrored Tea Room at Oliver House, the village inn that was built in 1898, and can explore other working sights of the restoration, including Simons General Store. For Opera House tickets and meal or lodging reservations, call (518) 329-1166. Show tickets can be reserved with BankAmericard or Master Charge. From New York City, take the Taconic Parkway north to the Jackson Corners exit.

ARTISTS ON FILM

The American art world in the 1960's glittered with an all-star cast that included Jasper Johns, Andy Warhol, Roy Lichtenstein, Robert Rauschenberg, Claes Oldenburg and Larry Rivers. The art critic Barbara Rose has assembled these personalities and more in her film, "American Art in the 60's," which will be shown at the Guggenheim Museum on Saturday at 2 P.M. The film explores ma-

Continued on Page C30

York Times



RICHARD AVEYDON © CONDE NAST 1976

"THEY MAKE 'CALIFORNIA SUITE' A VERY, VERY, VERY FUNNY PLAY."

—Gene Shalit, NBC-TV News

TAMMY GRIMES GEORGE GRIZZARD BARBARA BARRIE and JACK WESTON in NEIL SIMON'S CALIFORNIA SUITE Directed by GENE SAKS

SUN. MATS. BEGIN JANUARY 16 at 3 P.M.

EUGENE O'NEILL THEATRE 230 W. 49th ST., 246-0220 See Theatre Directory for details

2 PERFORMANCES TOMORROW at 2 & 8

Advertisement for 'Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat' featuring 'GOOD SEATS AVAILABLE TODAY AT 2 & 8' and 'BAM FOR DETAILS SEE ABC's'.

Broadway John Corry

The Other Star Of 'Fiddler'—And A Legend Returns

FIDDLER ON THE ROOF opened last Tuesday night, and while it was understood that the opening would belong to Zero Mostel, in a real way it belonged to Jerome Robbins, too.

"I saw this 'Fiddler' in Boston, and I was very proud. It has a subject that's very strong, that's what's the word—universal. Did you like the show? Did you like the script? The other shows that come along and are offered to me just aren't that good.

Miss Picon has been on Broadway since then, even though, she said, she has never been sent enough scripts that she liked. She said this was because the writers didn't know she could speak English without an accent.

So, what do you say to a legend? You say, "Hi, Molly," or, "Hello, Miss Picon." Once, Molly Picon was the queen of Second Avenue, and when she would show up at Moskowitz & Lupowitz with say, Flo Ziegfeld and Billie Burke, the proprietors would ignore the impresario and his wife and fall all over her.

"It was born on Broome Street in 1898, and I've become very vain about my age," Miss Picon said. "Why not? People are still buying what I'm selling.

"I was born on Broome Street in 1898, and I've become very vain about my age," Miss Picon said. "Why not? People are still buying what I'm selling.



John Corry in 'The Trip Back Down' He came close to punching the playwright

four weeks. All my audience from downtown came uptown to hear me."

Miss Picon has been on Broadway since then, even though, she said, she has never been sent enough scripts that she liked. She said this was because the writers didn't know she could speak English without an accent.

The New Federal Theater is about to do "Divine Comedy," which is by Owen Dodson, and was first done at Yale in 1938. Mr. Dodson, who may be the dean of black drama, based the play with gospel music on the life and times of the late Father Divine.

"Poor Murderer," which opened Oct. 20, will close Sunday. It was an ambitious, ensemble production, the last play that Kermit Bloomgarden was associated with and the first play in which Maria Schell appeared on Broadway.

"It has been a wonderful experience—my first time acting on stage in English. To find out I could function on a stage in English is wonderful. The stage for me is like breathing in, so that later I can breathe out. I want to do one more play here. I'll try to find a precious, wonderful play, and get my friends to produce it for me."

John Corry was in his dressing room, eating greasy chicken, rice and beans for breakfast. He

had been out late the night before, sitting in a gimball across the street from the Longacre Theater arguing with a playwright. In fact, Mr. Cullum was the playwright, John Bishop, had come close punching each other out. This was good, showed they cared for the play they were arguing about and also showing the amount of passion in their caring.

The play, "The Trip Back Down," opens Tuesday night, and Mr. Cullum will star in it after having spent more than two years starring in "Shenandoah" in the dressing room. Mr. Cullum was saying that he could have gone on with "Shenandoah" for another two years, but that he had to get out. "I'm so secure in 'Shenandoah,'" he said, "that it was becoming harder and harder to face a new show. He also said he had wanted to do 'The Trip Back Down' ever since he had seen it Off Off Broadway."

"Now, just before the opening," he said, "I kind of laid back. We've made the last major changes, and all along I've been bright and cheerful and all that stuff. Now I withdraw until I know what the terrain is. An audience is the difference between a scrimmage and a game. Then you know you know. Bishop's material is good; he's good. (Mr. Cullum is here talking about the man he's going to come to blows with; actually, they're friends.) "I haven't done a play like this since I was in college. Ever since then I've been wearing tight or else doing period pieces."

In "The Trip Back Down," Mr. Cullum plays Bol Horvath, a stock-car driver from Mansfield, Ohio who comes home to a broken marriage after eight-year absence. Philip Rose is the producer. Terry Schreiber is the director, and already "The Trip Back Down" has been sold as a movie, which Paul Newman is poised to direct.

It is possible that Alan Schneider is now the most ambitious man in theater. Joe Fapp is ambitious but his ambition goes in all directions, and so is Mr. Schneider. Mr. Schneider is more single-minded. The credited director has succeeded John Houseman as the head of drama at the Juilliard School, and all goes well he knows exactly what he's doing there. "The American theater can change," he said. "This place can change it."

Mr. Schneider said he had taken the job at Juilliard because it was a place where the students did need one night and Wycherley the next. He said the British played Shakespeare well because they also played Pinter, and that they played Pinter because they also played Shakespeare. He said American actors ought to do no less.

"The Actors Studio muffed it," he said. "I can't film, not the theater. Our actors are going to change the theater. They'll play the classics well, but so that we won't have to import talent. Our school is getting people to pay attention to Juilliard. We're a national school, but what people don't know is that we have a drama school—us."

Then Mr. Schneider said that in years past would sit in Howard Johnson's with Rod, Judy, Kim, Ben and others (you should be able to get the last names) and talk about how they were changing the American theater. (El, for one, he's always going to do Iago). Mr. Schneider said that somehow they had gotten diverted.

"But 20 years from now," he said, "there will be a kid from Juilliard and he'll be as good as me ever was. He'll change the American theater."

Very brief interview with Arthur Penn, the director of "Sly Fox," as well as of celebrated movies numerous to mention:

"I love the theater. It's my passion. The movie is an acquired taste."

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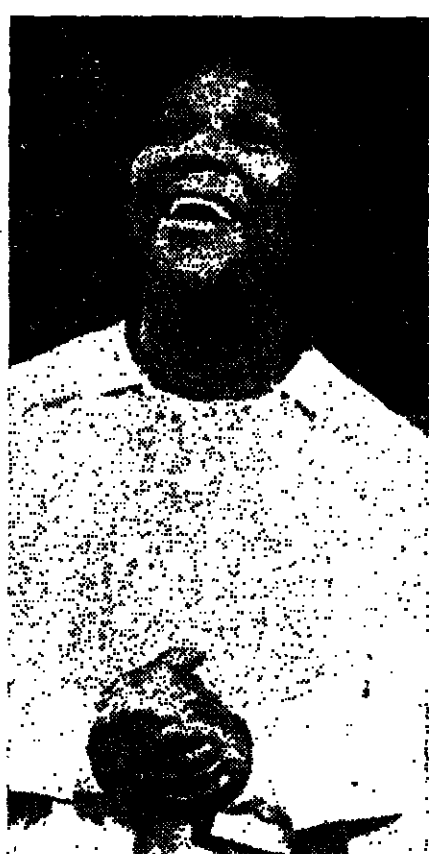
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Handwritten signature: Jerry, not it's

New Face: Delores Hall, Fervent Star



Delores Hall in "Your Arms Too Short to Box With God" Glitters with a sweet womanliness

Every night at the Lyceum Theater a young woman called Delores Hall stops the show dead. Dead! It is a pretty lively dead, but it is dead. You hear about this on Broadway, but very rarely encounter it. A performer taking a show, twisting it around a little finger, smiling, and stopping. While the audience applauds. And applauds.

The show "Your Arms Too Short to Box With God," has been devised and directed by Vinette Carroll, and I recommend it to you wholeheartedly. This is a sort of gospel show, and it is absolutely lovely. It makes your head sing, and it makes your soul a little bit warmer.

But apart from the show itself—and the whole group is handsomely talented—Miss Hall really is a standout. She sings as if her heart depended upon it, which is extraordinarily rare. Most singers give only a gentle part of themselves. Miss Hall goes to the bottom line, and shouts out, with beautiful blues coloring, where she is a person.

This very involved and passionate black singer-actress was born in Kansas City. Her background is gospel singing. Her mother is a minister of the Church of God and Christ, and her uncle is a bishop. On most Sundays, before the play's matinee, you can hear Miss Hall at the Kelly Temple Church of God in Christ at 10 East 130th Street.

Miss Hall says that "everything that came to me came from God." You hear her, and you hear the specially precise fervor of a Mahalia Jackson. Yet her theater debut was not precisely that expected of a good churchperson. She first appeared on stage in Los Angeles in "Hair," having gone directly from a gospel group into a "Hair" audition.

Miss Hall has been with "Your Arms Too Short to Box With God" since November of 1975, touring in Washington, Chicago and Philadelphia before coming to New York. Her director, Miss Carroll, has very much determined her present performance, which she happily acknowledges.

CLIVE BARNES

Einstein Reading to Go On and On and On

By THOMAS LASK

For those for whom one page is too much of a page, and there are those for whom continuous hours of Gertrude Stein and rewarding event—perhaps at least its second half demonstrated today at the Paper Gallery, 155 Wooster Street (at Houston Street), when an annual marathon reading of Stein's mammoth "The Making of Americans" begins at noon and continues Sunday afternoon without a break.



Fifty continuous hours of Gertrude Stein

A hundred readers, including choreographers, poets, film artists, serious and informal alike, including John Cage, Monk Jackson Mac Low, Schmetman and Lucinda, will read in half-hour segments. It is free, and there are no cushions. If you plan to bring a blanket, too. The Year's Day period was chosen, said Jean Riggs, organizers of the reading, because it is so much a function of time. "It is something that takes time to happen." And at New Year's, a disorientation in time is certainly necessary for "The Americans." It is no Mother

Goose rhyme. Nine hundred twenty-five pages long, it runs to some half-million words of solid text. And it is not a book of easy access. Critics, though they consider it Miss Stein's magnum opus, have spoken of its "fugal repetitions," "the marvelous meadows of her monotone," "its insistent and repetitive style." Alice B.

Toldas, Miss Stein's good friend and fidus Achates, called it "her thousand-page book," and Gertrude, herself, in a rare moment of contrition, thought of pruning it.

The novel, written between 1906 and 1911 but not published until 1925, is a history of the Stein family, with the author the prototype of one of the characters, Martha Hersland. It is also, by extension, a history of America. In the telling, however, the book ignores conventional fictional devices: plot, narrative continuity, detailed settings. Instead, Miss Stein tried to create "a continuous present," in the words of the poet John Malcolm Brinnin, her biographer. "Immediately," he wrote, "was the first and final thing to achieve," and he cites Miss Stein's own remark, "The conception forming around me was a continual present."

Despite its 50-hour duration, it is that immediacy that the reading at the Paula Cooper provides, Miss Riggs said. "It's possible to see degrees of progress not observable in shorter time. In listening and reading aloud, one becomes aware of tiny variations, shifts of emphasis and detail." For those who are not likely to plow through it on their own, the reading provides a way of encompassing the book.

It all began three years ago when four women—Anna Lockwood and Ruth Anderson, composers, Alison Knowles, an artist, and Miss Riggs, a law student who formerly managed the

Merce Cunningham Dance Company—heard about such a reading in Canada by Emmett Williams, the poet and artist, and decided to hold one of their own.

The first took place at Artists Space, the second last year at the gallery. The gallery is a large storefront type of showplace, the inside visible from the street. This year, as an unplanned dividend, visitors to the reading will be able to study the working drawings Robert Wilson created for the successful new opera "Einstein on the Beach," with music by Philip Glass. Miss Riggs thought the drawings would provide an appropriate setting because Mr. Wilson's works also demand a suspension of the usual time-scale of performance, and also because Mr. Glass's music, in its aural range and repetitiveness, has much in common with Miss Stein's prose.

Has anyone ever stayed through from beginning to end? Not quite, Miss Riggs said, although last year she recalls one young man who ducked out for only a couple of hours and returned. There is scarcely a time when there are fewer than six listeners and sometimes as many as a hundred. One woman came and stayed so long she was offered a cup of tea. The woman said no, she had brought her own tea and would be grateful for a cup of hot water. And then she explained: "I love being read to. I decided to fast this weekend anyway. It's the perfect place to be."

Stage: 'Technicolor Dreamcoat'

By CLIVE BARNES

BEING WRONG is never funny. When I saw "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" in London a couple of years or so ago, I thought it was pretty good. Modestly good. Not incredible, but viable. Last night it came to the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where it is described as "the new musical" by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber. Their last "musical hit" was "Jesus Christ, Superstar." And probably enough has already been said. They are still, it will be noted, sticking with the Bible.

"Joseph" is based on the Old Testament story of Joseph and his coat of many colors, and Potiphar and Potiphar's wife. It has been directed by Frank Dunlop, who originally staged it, in London, for his Young Vic Company. In London it was a notable success. It also played at the Edinburgh Festival, and then had a decent and long season at the End theater. In many ways it is better than "Jesus Christ, Superstar." At least it is not quite so pretentious. But those many ways are not enough. In London it seemed acceptable. In Brooklyn, with, I think, a slightly jazzed-up staging, it seems a loud and pushy bore.

I can see, at least in part, what I liked in London. The original decor by Nadine Baylis, a disk stage with glamorous accoutrements, and the costumes all had a special style. The music and lyrics were not, and are not, outstanding, but they did have a decent rock pulse and impulse. The show moved.

In Days of Yore

JOSEPH AND THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOR DREAMCOAT, a musical by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber, directed by Frank Dunlop, choreographed by Graciela Daniele, costumes by David Gandy, set design by John Myhr, original story by Alfred Hitchcock, lyrics by Alan Jay Lerner, music by Marvin Hamlisch, musical direction by Steve Alvarado, produced by The Brooklyn Academy of Music, at the Opera House, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 129th Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Joseph: David James Carroll
Potiphar: William Perry
Potiphar's Wife: Kurt Vahlson
Caird: David Gandy
Balthazar: Leonard John
Judah: Terry Lee
Mrs. Potiphar: Winifred Harris
Satan: David Patrick Kelly
Pharaoh: Richard Sec

And Mr. Dunlop's staging, his feel for movement, his engagement with the stage, were consistently impressive. But now the show appears peculiarly dated.

Why are so many modern—or so distant modern—musicals based on biblical themes? This "Joseph" makes so many of its points—those such as it makes—with a semi-mocking attitude to its subject. It takes Joseph, gives him a plaintive voice, surrounds him with the blue-jeaned cohorts and an abundance of disco, go-go dancing. Some years ago this seemed moderately smart—it certainly seemed better than the gargantuan excesses of "Jesus

Christ, Superstar." Now it seems empty. The music beats on and on, the story is made into a candy-colored legend, and only the staging engages the attention. The staging is good. It certainly needs to be.

Mr. Dunlop works his cast into a sort of fury of competence. The show looks good, but it just doesn't sound good. One musical number after another plunks lifeless on the deck. And the story never for a moment sustains its characters. We cannot get even remotely involved with Joseph—whether with his coat or not.

The music is soft-rock, and nowadays seems a paraphrase of a pastiche. It has no originality—a few liturgical notes with a great deal of rock frenzy—and the lyrics are merely simplistic. It is not especially clever, in itself, to bring a biblical story into modern times. Even the wretched "Godspell" was able to do that.

The cast was pretty good. And the narrator Cleavon Little was absolutely brilliant. His sardonic presence, his cheeky awareness of stage, and his sinuously elegant movement totally dominated the show, as presumably was intended. The fresh ingenuity of David-James Carroll as Joseph also charmed, but there was nothing much that could be done with a dreamcoat that resolutely kept turning into a nightmare.

Perhaps it was a show that had a special time and a special place, and perhaps the time was two or three years ago and the place was London. Or perhaps I was simply wrong the first time around. But it honestly did seem more attractive then.



Tim Rice and Jill Streisand in "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat"

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For Marcia Lewis
Big Is Beautiful

Marcia Lewis, a short, round woman who looks so much like a Muppet that she hopes to do a show as a member of Jim Henson's troupe, is back at Brothers and Sisters, 355 West 46th Street, this weekend (shows at 9:30 P.M. and 11:30 P.M. through Sunday) with the wild collection of talking and singing characters that she introduced there this month.

She has brought with her a glittering blond country singer who boasts that "God loves a woman who teases her hair," and a 40-year-old fairy godmother (wearing a tutu that Miss Lewis bought in a rash moment 15 years ago), who urges her listeners to "clap if you believe in Amy Carter."

"Black is beautiful," declares the blond Miss Lewis, preening her solid color form (185 pounds on a 5 foot 2 inch frame), "but big is better."

After more than a dozen years in shows on Broadway (including a year in "Hello, Dolly!"), Off Broadway (in "The Hairly Felleto" and "A Lot of Other Bombs"), in stock musicals, revues, commercials and television bit parts that rose to a peak early this season with a role written for her in "The Bionic Woman," Miss Lewis made her debut as a solo nightclub performer Dec. 1 at Brothers and Sisters. In four nights, she built such an enthusiastic back for a three-week run, gestating for five years.

The act has been gestating for five years since Miss Lewis and her husband, Dick Woody, a quondam performer and full-time agent, took over the Duplex in Greenwich Village for nine months to do their own act.

"I was thinking of doing a solo act then," Miss Lewis said as she explored a cup of vichyssoise the other day in Sardi's. "But I also thought, 'Oh, no! To me, that's the hardest. You're out



The New York Times/Paul Henning

"Dear Santa, My Mommy and Daddy told me if I was a good little girl you'd bring me that new dolly."

Miss Lewis did not start out as an actress or a comedian.

"As a kid," she recalled, "I was to be a fairy princess or a cowgirl. Now I'm doing the first in my act, and I'm actually a registered nurse."

She was 21 years old when she graduated at the top of her class at the Jewish Hospital School of Nursing in Cincinnati. For the next two years she was an instructor at the school, but "I went crazy—all those white coats in the classes!"

So she went to the University of Cincinnati, where she found she most people either writing for college paper or being in a department. She went for drama played a prostitute in "The Skin of a Lion."

Getting the Bug

"I had one line, and I was to improve it," she remembered. "I'm-mm, that was some party, boy! Somebody laughed, and then I got the bug. I stayed in for three years just so I could get it."

When she came to New York for work in the theater (and in finance), she became a nurse in the five-care unit for the sick newborn Mount Sinai Hospital. Afternoons took voice lessons, acting lessons, answered open chorus calls. She answered a chorus call for Richard Rodgers' "Do I Hear a Waltz?"

Mr. Rodgers took one look at short, fat girl with the loud, voice.

"What are you doing here?" he claimed. "I'd never put you in a million years. You'd stick out like an agent."

The agent she got was Mr. W. He was hiring talent for a show the Virgin Islands. He hired her, her to the Virgin Islands and married her.

Although Mr. Rodgers might have been concerned by her appearance, a chorus, such things have never troubled Miss Lewis.

"Weight has never been a problem to me," she said. "I've been fat. I was a little girl, so I don't know what this is."

She is 38 and volunteers the information almost eagerly.

"I don't mind saying so," she claimed. "Most people think I'm 50. Most people compare me to me, Costello, Jonathan Winters, Charles Weaver, J. Edgar Hoover. But after show at the Duplex, a woman of Margaret Rutherford. You remind of another came along and said I looked like Goldie Hawn."

"Well," said Miss Lewis, "any who in between Margaret Rutherford and Goldie Hawn can't be all her."

JOHN S. WILSON

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Two years ago, she began a long run at an English-style music hall, the Mayfair Music Hall, in Santa Monica, Calif., where she was doing three or four numbers a night. It was a secure job, but she finally realized, she quit. She was the Music Hall and asked Michael Shaw, a director, to help her on an act. He brought in Tracy Quinn, a writer, and Miss Lewis got an old friend, Dale Phillips, to be her conductor and pianist.

"I realized that the only way to do it was to be on your own, to be noticed for yourself," she said. "I can do dramatic. I can do comedy. Now let me show that I can sing and dance also. I want to be known, and the only way is to do it yourself."

The act they put together took three months to prepare. It was a mixture of new material and adaptations of things Miss Lewis had originally done in revues. It cost \$12,000 and had never been performed in its entirety until the night Miss Lewis opened at Brothers and Sisters.

"I was just beginning to feel comfortable by the time we got to the last show of the last night of that engagement," she conceded. "I don't like to have to grab for lines. That's the actor's nightmare. And I can't look to Dale at the piano for help. Dale knows the next number, but he doesn't know the next line."

A Wrestler in "Bionic Woman"

While Miss Lewis was working on her act, she got the biggest role she has ever had on television. After seeing her at the Mayfair Music Hall, the producers of "The Bionic Woman" wrote her into a script as a wrestler named Amazon April.

"It was a tender part," Miss Lewis said fondly. "A funny, tender role. I learned all the holds myself. I lost nine pounds in six days doing it. Mildred Burke, who was in charge of the wrestlers on the show and who used to be a champion wrestler, told me that if I didn't want to stay in show business, I could be the biggest thing since George Washington. 'With your looks and your personality,' she said, 'you could be a star in seven months.'"

Music: Don Tabor at the Drake

Bobby Short has created such a compelling image as a supper-club singer and pianist that few performers in that category can avoid being drawn into some aspect of the Short approach. But Don Tabor, who is singing and playing piano in the After Ten room of the Drake Hotel, 56th Street at Park Avenue, has managed to avoid almost all comparisons with Mr. Short, aside from what must be a universal tendency to press harder when the room becomes noisy.

Mr. Tabor skirts the kind of obscure songs that are at the heart of Mr. Short's repertory, sticking to much familiar but not overdone standards as "You Took Advantage of Me." "When Your Lover Has Gone" or "I've Got the World on a String" although he occasionally spices the mixture with a song that is emerging from obscurity,

such as Stephen Sondheim's "Br way Baby," from "Follies." He is with a fresh, open voice, and plus he is involved in each song, whereas Short's is more of a detached precision, he does not project as vividly and dramatically as Mr. Short. And piano accompaniments and occasional solos are not jazz-derived, as are Short's, but stem more from the classic style of Peter Nero.

Mr. Tabor has managed to cut out clear area for himself. Vocally and his choice of material he is establishing his own identity. But it is an identity that could be made more positive if he did not gleam quite so big and so relentlessly with both his tenor and his eyes. It becomes numbing a while.

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July, 1976

Memphis Slim Returns

By RONALD SMOTHERS

In 1939, Peter Chatman, a lanky 6-foot 4-inch blues pianist, composer and singer from Memphis, arrived in Chicago to break into the recording business. He had tried the same thing some years earlier, but had luck and the lack of a winter coat forced him to hop a freight back home. This time he had already made a successful record of "Beer Drinking Woman," and he was on the verge of moving on to another record company that had made a better offer. But there was a legal problem arising from one company's poaching of another's talent.

A white producer-agent with some flair for packaging and marketing the blues idiom for rural and urban blacks decided to get around that problem by changing the performer's name. He noted that the bluesman was tall and skinny and was from Memphis.

"He said to me, 'We're gonna call you Memphis Slim, boy,'" recalled an older, secure and established Peter Chatman, who can laugh at and appreciate the irony of how and why he got his professional name.

No Longer Slim

He's no longer slim, and it's been a long time since he has been anywhere near those Beale Street clubs in Memphis where he started appearing when he was 16 years old. For the last 16 years Memphis Slim has been a self-described "blues missionary," living in France and successfully performing his and other artists' blues compositions in Europe, Africa and Australia.

And now Memphis Slim is back in the United States to perform for the first time since the 1966 Monterey Jazz Festival. He will be appearing tonight

and tomorrow at the Village Gate, 160 Bleecker Street. (Reservations required only for the 10:30 P.M. New Year's Eve performance. Call 475-5120.)

During his time in Europe, he has maintained his affection for the classic piano-accompanied blues that were popular in Chicago in the 1940's. But his fellow bluesmen note that he has a tremendous range of blues styles.

"He can do it all," said Muddy Waters, the Chicago bluesman from Mississippi and a contemporary of Memphis Slim. "He can do the gut-bucket, country style like I do, or he can do the smooth style, the city style."

Evolution of the Blues

In fact, said Slim in an interview, he likes to try to make his performances show "the evolution of the blues." He'll talk some in those performances about blues artists or the origin of a particular song or explain the slang of lyrics that in one quick image tell a complete story. But he will offer no ponderous definitions of the blues because he believes the world doesn't need yet another definition of the music that "is like mother earth and the thing from which all American music comes."

"It's all the same—rock, jazz, pop. The names don't mean a thing because they're just a commercial label put on when people want something new," Memphis Slim said. "It's what it always was even before they called it the

blues. My grandmother used to catch me humming and singing my music, and she called it the 'reals' because it's the truth."

He started his musical career at 5 years old, playing guitar along with his father, also named Peter Chatman, who had a group called the Washboard Band. Eventually he began to mimic his father's piano playing, the fine blues musician Roosevelt Sykes, until he said his playing was indistinguishable from that of the St. Louis-born Sykes. This was Memphis Slim's ticket to jobs in the "chitlin' clubs" of Beale Street, where he got "two half pints and \$1.25 a night" for playing.

Songs He Has Forgotten

But Memphis Slim said he was always a vagabond of sorts, "hopping freight" and hobnobbing around—a good thing if you can know when to get out of it. From this traveling he got the experience for the 300 or so songs he writes that are registered with a French publishing company, and countless others made up on the spot and that he has since forgotten.

After arriving in Chicago, he got a job as piano player with Big Bill Broonzy's Memphis Five. Broonzy was the reigning king of Chicago blues music in the 1940's and was responsible for the first European tours by an American blues group some years later. In 1946, Slim started his own group, the House Rockers, and then formed a continuing team with the singer-composer Willie Dixon. They recorded and worked together in this country off and on through the 50's.

"Then we decided to leave," Mr. Dixon recalled. "We were big names here, but we weren't raising no sand, and the most we could get was week-end jobs at \$20 or so a night."



Memphis Slim at the Village Gate. No ponderous definitions of the blues.

They first went to Israel in 1959 and from there to Britain and then France, where they found wide acceptance. Among their following, Mr. Dixon said, were some English youths who eventually formed a group called the Rolling Stones.

"I don't think anything I've done would have been possible if I had stayed here," said Slim, who now owns his fourth Rolls-Royce in 10 years, lives in his own house in Fontenay le Fleury outside of Paris, with oversize piano keys for steps and a swimming pool, and maintains an apartment in Paris.

Opera: Leinsdorf Conducts 'Salome'

By RAYMOND ERICSON

THE EXCITEMENT in Wednesday night's performance of "Salome" at the Metropolitan Opera was mainly in the orchestra pit. Erich Leinsdorf, conducting with the company for the first time since 1973-74, unleashed all the power in the Richard Strauss score without sacrificing any of the meticulous control for which he is famous.

The orchestra played its very best for him. Beginning quietly enough, the music was given its full eloquence early on. The emotional momentum was unflagging until the final chords. The Met was obviously fortunate in having Mr. Leinsdorf back.

"Salome," being revived after an absence of three years from the Met's repertory, again had Grace Meliza Bumbry in the title role and Ragnar Ulfung as Herod. Several of the other parts were newly cast, however, and in one of the small roles, that of the Fourth Jew, Ernesto Gasco made his debut.

Miss Bumbry's Salome is something of a puzzle, because the ingredients for a fine performance are here, yet her characterization does not finally come off. If her voice is not particularly powerful, it has thrust and can usually cut through the heavy Straussian orchestration. Within a certain range it has a rich timbre, and the soprano is

well routinized in the difficult music on crucial high notes resonance lacking. Others would fly off. There was a feeling that her full sources were being used all the time that she had little chance to color music as much as it should be. Princess was arrogant enough, primitive in stance and gesture, barbaric. Like most Salomes, she not been able to solve the problem of the Dance of the Seven Veils, was labored and certainly not neat.

Mr. Ulfung's Herod looks startled like Telly Savalas, but the tenor is infinitely resourceful actor, responding minutely to what's going on around him. If his voice is dry, it has an intensity suitable to the part.

Among the newcomers, Barbro Ison was quite effective as Herod because she made her such an unattractive creature. Despite this, she has a fine shrewish authority and has her music well with a voice that sounded less than fresh. Guillermo Sarajochanan had little of the same prophetic rictus, but could have more vocal weight and nobility. Riechel was excellent as a Fourth Jew, and Shelli Nadler's part was very decently sung.

All the smaller roles were expertly handled. They should have been singers of the quality of James McCall as the First Nazarene.

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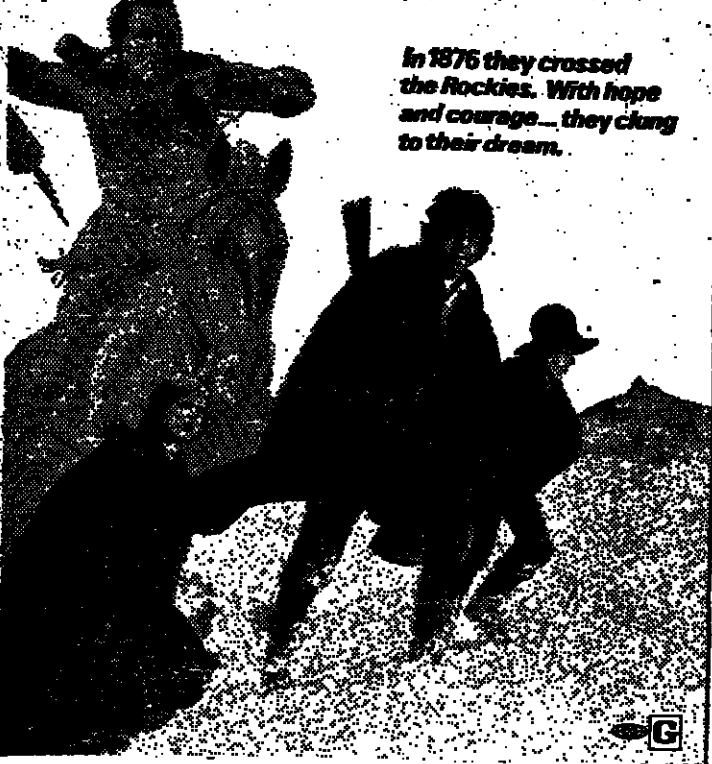
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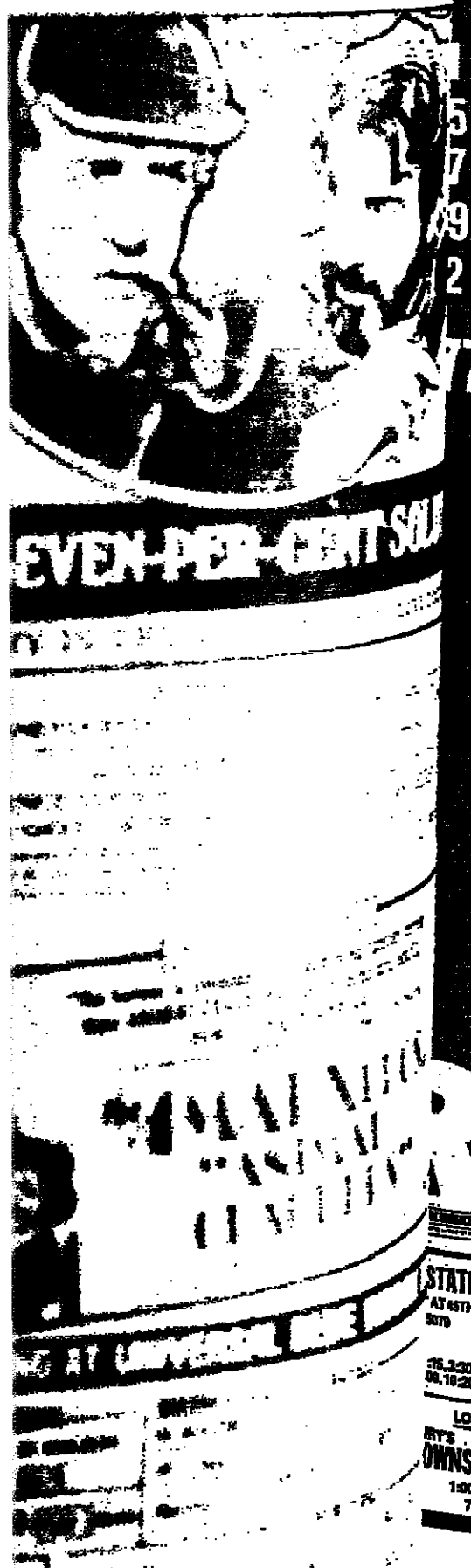
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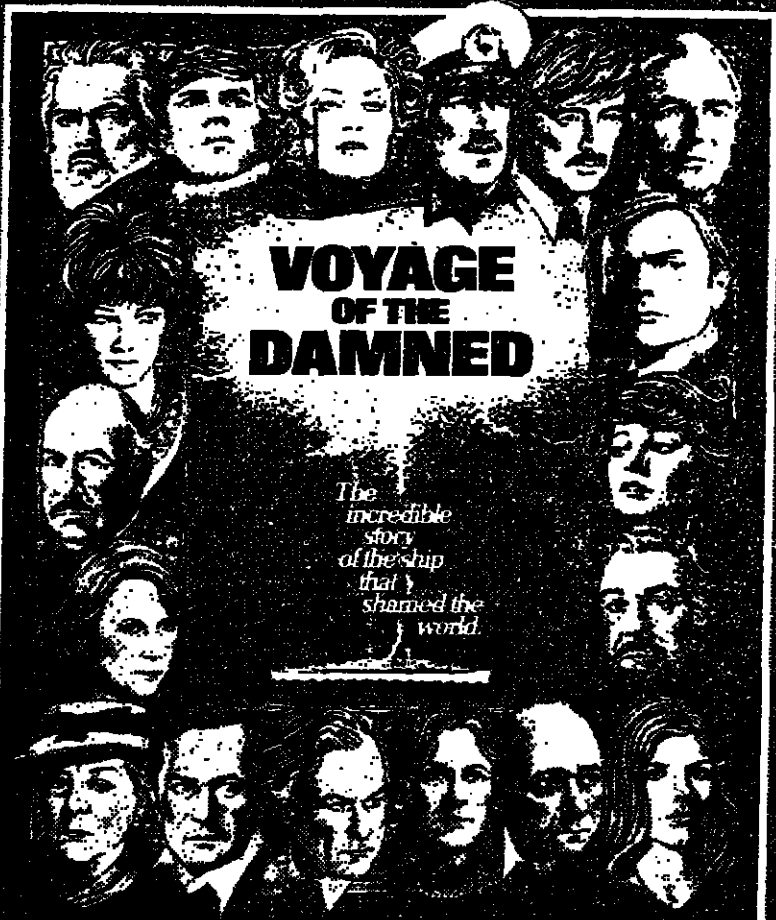
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Film: 'Frida Kahlo,' A Mexican Portrait

By VINCENT CANBY

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF Frida Kahlo, which is slightly less than half of the new program at the Film Forum, is an exquisite film of its kind. It's a short, moving, vivid recollection of the life and work of the woman who was Diego Rivera's third wife (as well as his fourth), a painter being recognized in her own right—though she remains largely unknown outside her native Mexico—being haunted by illness from childhood until she died in 1954 at the age of 44.

The film is the work of Karen and David Cronkite, the San Francisco film makers who made the movie 10 years ago, although it is only now receiving its well-deserved New York premiere. It opened yesterday at the Film Forum on a bill with "Chulas Fronteras," Les Blank's 58-minute documentary on Mexican-American music. The program will be seen tonight, tomorrow and Sunday nights at 7:30 o'clock, and at the same time next week, Thursday through Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cronkite evoke Miss Kahlo's life through still photographs, pictures of her paintings and, on the soundtrack, the recorded recollections of people who knew her in Mexico and this country. The Cronkites' achievement is to have produced such an emotionally charged film at such a far remove in time from their subject, which is testimony, I suspect, not only to their taste and talent as film makers, but also to the vitality of Miss Kahlo and her work.

The woman they recall had polio as a child and then in her early teens was in an automobile accident in which her back was broken in two places. For the rest of her life, she was in and out of hospitals for operations that never were successful and that, at the end, after the amputation of one leg, left her an invalid unable to paint.

She was, as a friend remembers and as we see in photographs and self-portraits, "almost beautiful," with fine, dark eyes and what appears to be "a single eyebrow" that passed from one side of her face to the other with virtually no break. After meeting Rivera when she was 14 years old, she told a friend that more than anything else she wanted to have his child. At 19 she married him though he was more than 40, and began a life that seems to have been a classic blend of ecstasy and pain. The pain was emotional as well as

Rivera's Wife

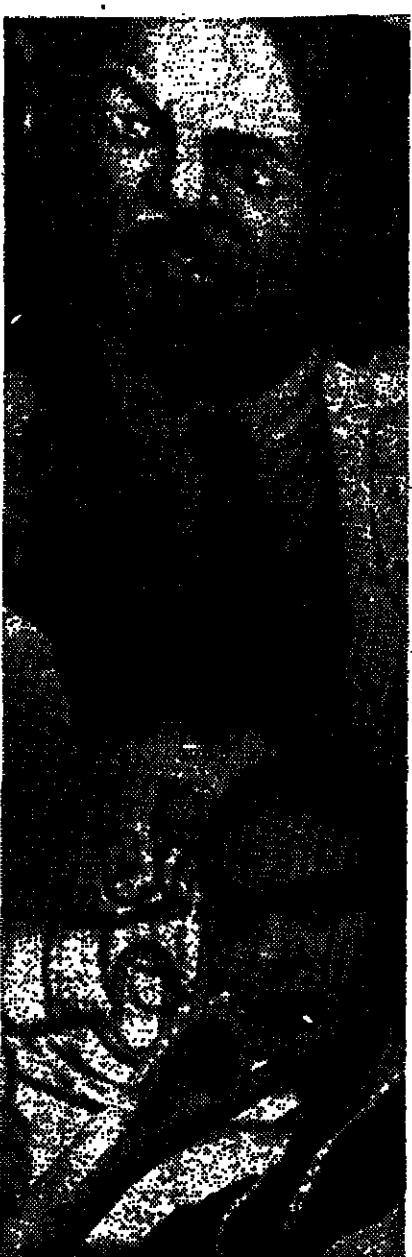
THE LIFE AND DEATH OF FRIDA KAHLO, a documentary film by Karen and David Cronkite, distributed by the Screen Business Company, running time, 49 minutes. CHULAS FRONTERAS (Spanish Borders), a documentary film by Les Blank, produced and conceived by Chris Strachwitz, distributed by Artime Films, running time, 58 minutes. Both films in English and Spanish (with English subtitles). At the Film Forum, 15 Vandam Street.

physical. Rivera, according to these old friends and associates, was a monster and an egomaniac and though he encouraged her painting, he never acknowledged her needs. In 1939 they were divorced, only to remarry a year later.

While Rivera was out decorating public buildings with huge panoramas of the great new Communist society, she was creating small, fantastic paintings of her life, using brilliant, raw colors and realistic but contradictory images of a kind that earned her a reputation as a Surrealist, though critics debate that point.

Having never seen any of her work except in this film, I've no idea where to place it. Within the film, though, these sometimes nightmarish and brutal self-portraits, juxtaposed with photographs of the elegant, handsome woman who painted them, help to create a memorable personality—witty, staunch, full of benign feelings and merciless self-appraisal.

"The Life and Death of Frida Kahlo" runs only 40 minutes, but it is more affecting than most features. "Chulas Fronteras," directed by Mr. Blank, is at heart solemnly picturesque, though the Mex-Tex music it studies is lively enough. Mr. Blank's approach is sincerely appreciative and just a bit condescending, like that of the anthropologist who refuses to panic even as his subjects prepare to put him in a kettle of boiling chicken stock.



Frida Kahlo, central figure of the film at the Film Forum

Stone Gods and Rogues

The heathen gods and goddesses reigning throughout the holiday season at the Center for Inter-American Relations, 680 Park Avenue (at 68th Street), are fierce-faced, goggle-eyed and rarely contented.

The gods are Aztec deities represented, along with animals, in stone sculptures. They are believed to be those that were best known to the upper

associated with the pleasures of feasting, gaming and sexual activities. The Aztecs scorned such excesses and tried through such measures as devising ugly gods to curb self-indulgence.

The great strength of this exhibition is in the explanations we gain of the deities and the way of life detailed in the explanation of the stone objects shown. As art objects, these works are less impressive because the concepts incorporated are frequently childlike—broad strokes guided the masons, and the exquisitely chiseled grotesques of, say, Gothic cathedrals alighted the talents of these artisans.

Dr. Pasztor points out that it is the medium of stone that is significant in these sculptures since the renderings of the deities are traditional. Actually,

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Room service at home, if only on Sunday mornings, is one of the newer and more civilized innovations around town.

Breakfast in Bed is the creation of the young and energetic Vera Heller who, if called 24 hours in advance, will have someone on your doorstep, somewhat breathless and almost exactly at the appointed hour, bearing a stylish continental breakfast completely intact.

What she sends is a pretty round Chinese wicker basket lined with a red and white gingham checked cloth, holding five croissants, two pieces of fruit, three pats of butter, two portions packs of strawberry jam and orange marmalade from Switzerland, two Darjeeling or Chinese oolong tea bags, two envelopes of Swiss instant coffee, cubes of sugar and a few paper napkins. The recipient does the rest and that includes heating the croissants, making the tea or coffee, then climbing back into bed to enjoy it all.

Only a gastronomic nit-picker might note that the flaky croissants would have been even better if made with more butter and salt, and that three pats of butter were not quite enough for the otherwise generous contents, which is more than enough for the two persons specified.

In general, however, it was a thoroughgoing delight, and the \$5.95 charge did not seem unreasonable considering the service and that one gets to keep both basket and checked napkin.

Miss Heller, who came to this country from Rumania 11 years ago, has always been interested in cooking, most especially the dishes of Hungary and France, and she hopes that this service is a first step toward turning that interest into a profession.

She reports that many people like to send her Sunday morning basket of cheer to friends as a gift, and so



Continental breakfast by Vera Heller

mail a check in advance along with the order. This has led to some surprises as the often unsuspecting recipients think a delivery has been to the wrong apartment. Only when they see the gift card do they realize their good fortune.

Right now, Miss Heller and staff confining their errands of mercy to the Upper East Side and midtown only on an occasional foray down but it is worth calling to see if it accommodates you on a given Sunday. Orders must be placed at least 24 hours in advance. The telephone number is 861-0500, and Heller has been faithful about back if a message is left. She is a vacation this holiday weekend and will accept orders for next Sunday.

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Mime: 'Chip Off Old Munk' For the Young

"A Chip off the Old Munk" is an amusing children's entertainment that the Richard Morse Mime Theater is presenting through Sunday at St. John's Episcopal Church at 224 Waverly Place. Under its quietly friendly influence, the lion does not quite lie down with the lamb, but natural antagonists like the fisherman and the fish learn to live with each other.

The fisherman, Tony Curry, wins at the baiting of a hook betraying his tender heart as the fish swims happily around. Russ Allen is delightful as the crouches and waggles fin-like fingers fore and aft before taking the hook. She flops and tosses very convincingly when landed, and the fisherman is intimidated into giving her artificial respiration and tossing her back. They waved goodbye and, presumably, the fisherman hung up his line forever.

They encountered each other again, as snake charmer and snake. She flickered a serpentine tongue and threatened to strike every time he paused for breath. She gave the snake equivalent of a laugh and he stuck his tongue out angrily at her. She has a wonderful feel for animal imitations and he is at his best while moving in some of the longer-phrased episodes, such as "A Winter Fantasy." He skated with an enchanted snow princess and the illusion of gliding movement was excellent.

In the finale, everything from animal acts to aerialists was included, and the atmosphere of danger and pseudo-danger was very nicely presented. An ending parade was led by the clown, Lee Copenhaver, who brought down the house by being hit in the face with pies—does it ever fall—and then passed out balloons to all in the audience. The performance is geared to the limited attention span of little ones and moves along at a sprightly pace.

DON McDONAGH

Chelsea Center to Stage 'Crazy Locomotive'

The Chelsea Theater Center will present the English language premiere of "The Crazy Locomotive," a comedy by the Polish writer-painter-philosopher Stanislaw Witkiewicz, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music from Jan. 18 through Jan. 30 and from Feb. 2 through Feb. 13 at Manhattan's Theater Four.

The script was translated by Daniel Gerould and C. S. Durer. The play, which is being directed by Des McAnuff, will be staged like a 1930's gangster movie. Douglas Schmidt has designed the scenery, depicting a moving locomotive.

Mr. Witkiewicz was a major participant in the European avant-garde movement before he committed suicide in 1939. The Chelsea presented another of his plays, "The Water Hen" during its 1971-72 season. "The Crazy Locomotive" is the Chelsea's third offering of the season. The cast includes Peter Bartlett, Joseph Palmieri, Glenn Close, Garnett Smith, Mark Hampton and Lin Shaye.



Seated Standard Bearer at Inter-American Center

classes from A.D. 1200 to 1521, in what is called the Late Post Classic period, the era just before the Spanish conquest of Mexico.

Despite the destruction wrought by the European conquerors, thousands of Aztec idols and the written descriptions of their meanings survive. Nevertheless, exhibitions of such work have been relatively rare, especially in recent years when public museums and private collectors concentrated more on earlier pre-Columbian cultures.

Of the more than 70 examples of such Aztec stone statuary displayed at this gallery, most have been hidden from public view in the basements and storage rooms of New York City museums. The exhibition is aimed at reacquainting the public with the art of Mexico's pre-Hispanic civilizations.

It was organized by Esther Pasztor, an associate professor of art history and archeology at Columbia University, with the assistance of Gordon Ekholm of the American Museum of Natural History, Anna Roosevelt of the Museum of the American Indian, Michael Kan of the Brooklyn Museum and Julie Jones of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the lending institutions.

Creation and Destruction
The Aztec works here were in most cases acquired in Mexico in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. But the recent scholarship redefining reasons for their creation, use and destruction will be new to many amateur archeologists and history buffs. The knowledge of the Aztec people and society is capitalized for viewers in a well-designed catalogue and in the wall labels and individual descriptions of each stone figure, calendar stone and liturgical object.

What is explained here, for example, is why the Aztecs seemed to dwell on death and the horrors of life, relishing what is terrifying and incorporating fear into their religious rites. For one thing, the Aztecs never felt they achieved what the Toltecs before them had, and they were thus intimidated and self-conscious. They lashed out with fear, and their insistence that they were doomed was never eased.

What resulted were gods that add up to a rogues' gallery of grinning faces—even the agricultural deities were stern and sullen, and the wind gods, whose breath swept the ground and ushered in the rains, were encumbered by horrendous mouth masks that gave them duckbills or monkey or crocodile snouts.

Gods displayed here with fantastic headresses shaped like corn, temples, buns with tassels or feathers and flowers were joyless, even male deities

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CENTRAL LORENS 83rd ST. TRIPLE 800 59th ST. TWIN UA EAST 85th ST. WARELY SARDY LEWIS AMERICAN TWIN VALENTINE	FLUSHING PROSPECT 1 FOREST HILLS MIDWAY OZONE PARK CROSS BAY 1 RZESSA BETHPAGE MID ISLAND GARDEN CITY ROOSEVELT FIELD GREAT NECK SQUIRE MASSAPENNA JONES 2 STAMFORD ROCKVILLE CENTRE FANTASY	ELMSFORD DIVE 11 NEW ROCHELLE MALL YONKERS CENTRAL PLAZA CONNEXION BANYON CINE NEW CANTON PLAYHOUSE NORWALK NORWALK STAMFORD CINEMA 2	BAYSHIRE CINEMA COPPAGE ALL WEATHER BUNTINGTON SHORE 2 RESOURCET SMITHTOWN JLL-WEATHER PATRONS PATCOQUE STONEY ISLAND NEW BOP RAE TWIN STAPLETON PARAMOUNT	LIBERTY 1 MIDLETON PLAZA MONROE MONROE MONTICELLO MALL TWIN MID VALLEY NEWBURN MID VALLEY PRINCETON BUTCHER STONY VALLEY CINEMA 45	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP BUTTERS PLAZA TWIN HAZLEY ROUTE 35 O.L. ROOSEVELT D.L. JERSEY CITY STATE 1 LITTLE ROCK THORNTON D.L. LIVINGSTON COLONY DYNES RIDGE CINEMA MORRIS PLAINS O.L. PARAMUS PARAMUS 2 HAZLET PLAZA	BARCLAY ROBERTS CARLTON TWIN PARADISE TROY HILLS TWIN SEASIDE, ROUTE 2 MARION COVE QUAD TONS RIVER OCEAN COUNTY MALL TRIPLEX WAYNE CINEMA 1 WEST MILFORD ABBY 4 WESTWOOD PASADENA

"ONE OF THE YEAR'S BEST!"

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"THE BEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR!"

AN OVERWHELMING EXPERIENCE. A SURE BET TO SWEEP THIS YEAR'S OSCAR NOMINATIONS.

—David Sheehan, CBS-TV

"THE BEST I'VE SEEN SINCE 'CITIZEN KANE!'"
—Rona Barrett, ABC-TV

NETWORK

"THE MOST FRIGHTENING EXPERIENCE I'VE HAD IN YEARS. IT LEFT ME NUMB."
—Rex Reed

METRO GOLDWYN MAYER presents
FAYE DUNAWAY WILLIAM HOLDEN PETER FINCH ROBERT DUVAL

NETWORK

by PABLO CHATELAIN
Directed by SIDNEY LUMET Produced by HOWARD GOTTFRIED

SUTTON	PARAMOUNT	CENTURY	UA BELLEVUE
57th and 3rd Ave PL 9-1411 HOLIDAY SCHEDULE THRU JAN. 1ST 12:10, 2:20, 4:30, 6:40, 8:50, 11:00	61st Street and Broadway 247-3070 HOLIDAY SCHEDULE THRU JAN. 1ST 12:00, 2:05, 4:10, 6:20, 8:30, 10:40	EXCLUSIVE ON LONG ISLAND CENTURY'S PLAINVIEW 50 OYSTER BAY RD 15761 935-6100 Fri & Sat 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 Sun-Thurs 1:00, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25, 9:40	EXCLUSIVE IN NEW JERSEY UPPER MONTCLAIR 12011 744-1455 Fri & Sat 1:30, 3:40, 5:50, 8:15, 10:20 Sun-Thurs 1:15, 3:25, 5:35, 7:45, 9:55



Ten Best

"One of the year's ten best!" —National Board of Review
—Frank Rich, New York Post —William Wolf, Cue Magazine

The Best

"The Last Tycoon' is the best!" —Frank Rich, New York Post

Intelligence

"More than any other screen adaptation of a Fitzgerald work - 'The Last Tycoon' preserves original feeling and intelligence!"
—Vincent Canby, New York Times

Rare

"A film of rare intelligence and sensitivity!"
—Joy Gould Boyum, Wall St. Journal

Exceptionally

"An exceptionally well-made movie!"
—Jack Kroll, Newsweek

Recommend

"One of the few movies this year I would recommend!"
—Richard Corliss, New Times

Radiant

"Radiant! The finest and most literate rendering of any of Fitzgerald's novels!"
—Daphne Davis, American Home

Best

"By far the best film adaptation of a Fitzgerald novel ever made!"
—Roger Greenspun, Penthouse

Haunting

"Haunting! Ranks among Kazan's best work, with an astute, shimmering screenplay by Harold Pinter!"
—William Wolf, Cue Magazine

The Last Tycoon

Paramount Pictures Presents A Sam Spiegel-Elia Kazan Film
starring Robert De Niro
Tony Curtis Robert Mitchum Jeanne Moreau
Jack Nicholson Donald Pleasence

Ray Milland Dana Andrews and introducing Ingrid Boultong
Screenplay by Harold Pinter Produced by Sam Spiegel Directed by Elia Kazan
Music by Maurice Jarre Production Services by Tycoon Service Company Technicolor
Read the Bantam Paperback A Paramount Release



3rd Ave. at 60th St. **CINEMA I** PL3-6022
12, 2:10, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50, 11

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HELD OVER! FINAL WEEK

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In search of Noah's Ark

High atop a mountain in Eastern Turkey is a giant 5,000-foot old wooden Ark containing hundreds of strange birds.
"NOAH'S ARK" G
with BRAD CRANDALL
Technical Advisor/Producer DAVID BALSIGER Directed by JAMES L. CONWAY
Copyright Sunnyside Pictures, Inc. © 1976 Produced by CHARLES E. SELLER

FROM THE FASCINATING NEW BOOK IN SEARCH OF NOAH'S ARK
AWARDS
BOARD OF EXCELLENCE FILM ADVISORY BOARD
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MOTION PICTURE COUNCIL
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While Guy Lombardo Rings Out the Old...

By JOHN S. WILSON

As the glittering ball that signals the New Year starts sliding down the side of No. 1 Times Square tonight and the seconds until midnight are counted off, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians will, for the 48th consecutive year, play out the old year and play in the new from coast to coast. Mr. Lombardo will be seen tonight on Channel 2 and the CBS television network as well as the entire Canadian Broadcasting Corporation network from 11:30 P.M. until 1 A.M. His band will be playing in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to an audience that will pay up to \$125 a person for dinners, balloons and noisemakers—a far cry from the \$15 a person charged in 1929, when Mr. Lombardo and his musicians sent their first New Year's Eve program out over the national airwaves from the Gill of the Roosevelt Hotel.

At the time of that first program, the Royal Canadians had been in New York, playing at the Roosevelt, for barely two months after two tremendously successful years in Chicago at the Granada Cafe. William Paley, who had formed the Columbia Broadcasting System the year before, urged Mr. Lombardo to move to New York so he could be featured on a radio series sponsored by Robert Burns cigars.

"CBS asked us to close out the old year from the Roosevelt on its network," Mr. Lombardo still says and vigorously at 74, recalled the other day. "Then NBC said it wanted to start the new year with the band. I told NBC they'd have to ask Bill Paley. Naturally, we wanted to do it, and Paley agreed."

So the Lombardo band went on the air from 11:30 to midnight on CBS and then right back from midnight to 12:30 on NBC.

"And," Mr. Lombardo added, "after a 15-minute intermission, we went on WOR."

An Old Pattern

This set a pattern that has been followed every year since. As long as the New Year's Eve program was on radio, CBS had the last half-hour of the old year, NBC the first half-hour of the new year. When the celebration shifted to television in 1953, the entire one-hour program (more recently extended to an hour and a half) was carried by a single network. NBC had it the first year, ABC had it for a couple of years, but as a rule it has been on CBS.

It was also on that 1929 New Year's Eve broadcast that Mr. Lombardo first played "Auld Lang Syne" to bid the old year farewell.

"We hadn't started our Robert Burns program yet," Mr. Lombardo explained, "but we knew we were going to do it and we knew we were going to use 'Auld Lang Syne' as a theme, because

Robert Burns wrote it. So we decided to use it on that New Year's Eve program, too. It seemed appropriate, and we were familiar with 'Auld Lang Syne' from Canada, where we grew up. As kids, we lived in a big Scottish settlement—London, Ontario—and they always closed an evening by playing 'Auld Lang Syne' before the traditional 'God Save the King.'"

Most of the 47 Lombardo New Year's Eves have been properly festive occasions. But the band leader remembers a few that were not. There was the New Year's Eve in 1961 when Mrs. Winthrop Rockefeller got Mr. Lombardo to do his New Year's Eve program in Grand Central Station as a benefit for retarded children.

"We looked over the station in July," Mr. Lombardo said, "and we thought it was all right. But none of those geniuses—CBS, us or Grand Central—thought about the weather on New Year's Eve. No one thought to ask, how do you heat this place? On New Year's Eve, it was 15 degrees, and every time a door opened, a draft came in. People were sitting around with their coats on, trying to keep warm. I never saw so much peppy dancing in my life. Guests were given tickets for drinks. A drunk came through to buy a train ticket and was given a liquor ticket by mistake. It was a noble experiment—but a disaster."

A Wet New Year's Eve

The year the Americana Hotel opened, the Royal Canadians did their New Year's Eve program from the hotel's brand new ballroom.

"We were singing 'Happy New Year' at midnight," Mr. Lombardo recalled, "when I noticed that the guys in the band were starting out at the floor. I saw so much peppy dancing in my life. Guests were given tickets for drinks. A drunk came through to buy a train ticket and was given a liquor ticket by mistake. It was a noble experiment—but a disaster."

When Mr. Lombardo transferred his New Year's celebration to Los Angeles in 1955, where he played at the Americana Hotel, the beautiful people of Hollywood came out in force.

"George Raft, who used to be a hoof, was dancing with Marlene Dietrich," the band leader recounted, "when he suddenly leaped up on the band stand and started to do the Charleston. He was winging away when he hit a music stand and broke his ankle. Suddenly, he's down on the floor, writing in pain



Guy Lombardo, who will lead the Royal Canadians for the 48th New Year's Eve Grand Central was "a noble experiment—but a disaster"

and Marlene Dietrich is trying to comfort him. I felt sorry for the poor guy. He was having such a good time. They had to carry him away."

For Mr. Lombardo and the band, New Year's Eve is not just another engagement. He began planning this year's program last summer, and for the last three days there have been heavy rehearsals with Carol Lawrence and Billy Eckstine, who will appear tonight with the band.

Audience Participation

"The idea of a New Year's Eve show is to try to get audience participation," Mr. Lombardo pointed out. "Last year, right after midnight, we had the audience singing 'Happy birthday, America' for the Bicentennial. This year we're going to do dances—the hustle, the tarantella, the polka, the Greek thing to 'Never on Sunday,' the Charleston. And the bunny hop. We've tried the bunny hop on the road since last summer, and no matter what kind of crowd we have, they get in the middle of the floor and start hopping. Last summer at Jones Beach, we had people hopping all over the place."

Selecting material for the New Year's Eve show is a thankless task, Mr. Lombardo has found.

"We get the damndest kind of critics in our audience," he said. "They complain that we don't play enough old songs. They complain that we don't play enough new songs. We get mail for months afterward criticizing the show. You forget this, you should have done that. We're always doing 'Boo Hoo,' but if we leave it out, we get more mail than ever. And if we play it, we get letters saying, 'Don't you guys know anything but 'Boo Hoo'?"

The theory for the lead-up half-hour, starting at 11:30 P.M., is, according to Mr. Lombardo, to be "happy, but not hilarious." It will include "Feelings" ("The best of the new songs," according to Mr. Lombardo), and another contemporary song, "I Write the Songs," which, he confesses, baffles him.

"I think it's a stupid song," he admitted. "I don't understand it. But when we play it, people applaud, and I won't go against public opinion."

There will be some old songs — "Charley, My Boy," "High Society" and "Baby Face."

"Last year," he said with a grin, "some teep-agers who live next door to me in Freeport asked me, 'Please play that new song, 'Baby Face,' on your New Year's Eve program.' New song?" I exclaimed. "We were playing 'Baby Face' when we were younger than you."

"Under the Double Eagle" will lead up to New Year's Eve, "Auld Lang Syne" will be played at the great moment, and the New Year will start with the hustle, the alley cat, the bunny hop and the other dances, leading to selections for Miss Lawrence and Mr. Eckstine and winding up the 30-minute program with some traditional Lombardo music, including "Boo Hoo."

And when New Year's Eve is over, Mr. Lombardo immediately gets ready for his next traditional appearance at the Presidential Inaugural. The Royal Canadians have played at every inaugural since Franklin D. Roosevelt's in 1933. For Jimmy Carter, Mr. Lombardo has dug out two arrangements that the band has not played for more than 20 years — "The Peanut Vendor" and "Everything Is Peaches Down in Georgia."

The City Will Ring In the New

Continued From Page C1

Ralph Lee and his giant puppets and anyone else who cares to participate. The parade will end at the fountain, dressed up for the occasion as a giant cake. Rock and salsa orchestras will play for dancing, and mimes, musicians, dancers, jugglers and clowns will perform. There will be mulled cider to drink, hot dogs and other snacks, and at the stroke of midnight a fireworks display—supervised by George Pimpino, the city's "Commissioner of Fireworks"—will shoot up from the Bow Bridge north of the fountain. All of this is free, except the refreshments, and it is being paid for with private donations and money from the New York State Council on the Arts. Light Show on Times Square

If you're one of those traditionalists who must go to Times Square on New Year's Eve, you'll find something a little different this year. The New Year ball of light will still begin dropping from the roof of No. One Times Square at 10-second intervals as it has always done, but it will culminate in a multi-colored light show on a new 40 foot by 20 foot screen on the building's fourth floor.

During the evening there will be quizzes put up on the board, and answers will have to be mailed in. To the winners will go tickets to shows, restaurants, and—the grand prize—your name will be sent glowing into the square, according to the Spectator people who own the new advertising sign.

Every show on Broadway will have performances tonight, many with seats still available. You can spend the evening at the Metropolitan Opera with Beverly Sills in "Lucia di Lammermoor" (there are a few seats still available) and dine at the Top of the Met. Or there is the "Bugs Bunny Follies" at Madison Square Garden with Batman and Robin as guests.

If you want to dine and dance, prices range from as high as \$85 a person (\$107.95 with taxes and tip) at Tavern on the Green, for dinner, champagne and dancing to Peter Dinklage, to \$3 a person with no minimum, cover or table charge, for a night of salsa. In general, though, prices range from \$25 to \$45 a person in most of the city's gathering places.

Scattered around the area are Bobby Short and Marian McPartland in different rooms at the Carlyle, Chad Mitchell at the Waldorf, Irwin Corey at the Playboy Club, Mabel Mercer at Cleo's, and four hours of nonstop standup comedians at the Comic Strip. Prices for all of these vary, and it is recommended that reservations be made early today.

There also is still space aboard the yacht Cabaret at \$70 a person for five

hours of eating, drinking and dancing on the Hudson. The leaves the Morton Street Pier at 8 P.M. sharp, and a call to 691 might get you a reservation.

Most restaurants are holding they call "open house," which means that they are offering regular menus, often tossing in a bit of champagne hats and noisem for the midnight hollering. C packages all-inclusive New Year's packages that offer drink-food from early evening until early morning.

Joe's Pier 52 is one of those of an open house with no increase in P.M. sharp, and a call to 691 Marilyn Walton. The Gaslight Club have the same policy with entertainment by Sam Ullano's Dixieland Vicki Allen gives a three-mount gagement at La Maganette to Gian Marino's, which is usually taurant only, will have for toni duo of singing guitar players w among the tables, as will Mons. II. Both will stay open beyond normal 1 A.M. closing hour.

It's food and drink and jazz, jazz at the Cookery, Yagor's, ker's, Bar None, Jim Smith's, Sage Corner and Art D'Lugoff's V. Gate. At Friv there will be a night a "Catching a Falling Tree Midnight Balloon Bust" under guests will be showered with a pour of small gifts. Cadry Cha, lair's Rag 'n' Roll Revue' at Sweeney, and there are two flo discos at the Copacabana.

The Carlyle Restaurant is servi says, the only rest: sucking i New York. Moon's is offering a champagne and caviar at \$50 a p. Regular menu open houses are by the Assembly Steakhouse, t' Claw Seafood House, the Pe-Francis, Chi's, La Golconda, the Nic Le Chateau, Richelieu, Quo Vadis, Christo's.

Other restaurants, offering a New Year's Eve menus, which include unlimited liquor (or pagne), which range from as k \$15 to as high as \$40 a person include:

Giovanni's Oasis, Stowes, Ka Maude's, the Bum Steer, La thique, Baccara, Big Julie's, Sto Top of the Sixes, La Chaudiere, Chez Pascal, Applause, Le Des Havana East, Once Upon a Stov paravazi, Jimmy Weston's, Gay David Kuh's Chung Kuo Yuan, stants Gristle, La Chamberlain, ynos, Dubrovnik, Tom's Shangri-Luchow's. It is suggested that re tions be made at all of these and price, including taxes and tips, quested, since these can add c 30 percent to your tab.

Many hotels are offering an eve dinner and drinking plus a roo the night, Bloody Mary and be before a New Year's Day che These include the Barbizon Plaza mt, the Waldorf, the Plaza at St. Regis, with prices in the \$140 Again, reservations should be

RESTAURANT AND CABARET GUIDE

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Restaurants

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WHEN APPROACHING a restaurant that has the reputation of a meeting place for the fashionable and the famous, anyone with the slightest tendency toward skepticism might well be braced for disappointment. It really is what it is cranked up to unknown diner expect to receive the same loving care and impeccably prepared food that regulars? After three recent visits, I can report that La Grenouille continues to set a high standard of service and food.

When approaching a restaurant that has the reputation of a meeting place for the fashionable and the famous, anyone with the slightest tendency toward skepticism might well be braced for disappointment. It really is what it is cranked up to unknown diner expect to receive the same loving care and impeccably prepared food that regulars? After three recent visits, I can report that La Grenouille continues to set a high standard of service and food.

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 Prices: Complete lunch, \$14.75; complete dinner, \$28.75.
 Credit cards: American Express.
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 Reservations: Necessary.
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 (None) Fair to poor
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is called saucisson d'Arles, really an Italian-style salami, was sliced almost transparently thin to cover an entire dinner plate and had exactly the right flavor balance among garlic, pepper, fat and pork. Just about the same was true of the coarse saucisson chaud, with its vinaigrette-dressed potato salad. Soups are exceptionally good at La Grenouille, if a little less than hot.

Lighter luncheon entrees here seem to surpass the heavier meat dishes one might consider at night; making the midday meal a shade more satisfactory. Few dishes in this city could compare with the lunch-time coquilles St. Jacques à la nage, the tiny scallops poached in a court bouillon that is then bound with cream and seasoned with a little white wine. Julienne strips of carrots and celery add color, texture and very fresh flavor.

perhaps still somewhat short of spectacular. Garnishes for the main courses on this second dinner were exceptional—a gossamer creamed purée of green beans with the lamb, and an artichoke bottom filled with a savory mushroom duxelles with the squab. So was a salad of silvered endive and watercress in one of the city's few properly balanced vinaigrette dressings, which was long on oil, short on vinegar, as it should be.

Most desserts were infamously good—a Mont Blanc of chestnuts prepared for the holiday season, an intensely chocolate mousse and, best of all, a soufflé, half chocolate, the other half Grand Marnier. An apricot tart fell short of the others, but the homemade butter cookies were almost good enough to make up for other shortcomings.

A la carte: New York City's official greeter, Francis T.P. Plimpton, said recently to the visiting Mayor of Vienna, Leopold Gratz, that New York and Vienna had a lot in common, but that this city lacked anything like the Austrian capital's Sacher torte. The comment roused the ire of the German-born Dieter Schorner, pastry chef at Le Perigord-Park, 575 Park Avenue.

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Art: Quality and Acrobatics in Prints of T.

By JOHN RUSSELL

PRINT BOOMS come and go. Your kindly neighborhood ce-tenarian can tell you of the time when in England a mezzotint engraving after an 18th-century English portrait could have cost you almost as much as the portrait itself.

That didn't last long, but it should be kept in mind when we consider the bull market in prints that has tempted so many artists to go into printmaking, so many inexperienced distributors to try to market them and so many collectors to be parted from their money with only the vaguest idea that prints have a history and that that history takes quite some time to master.

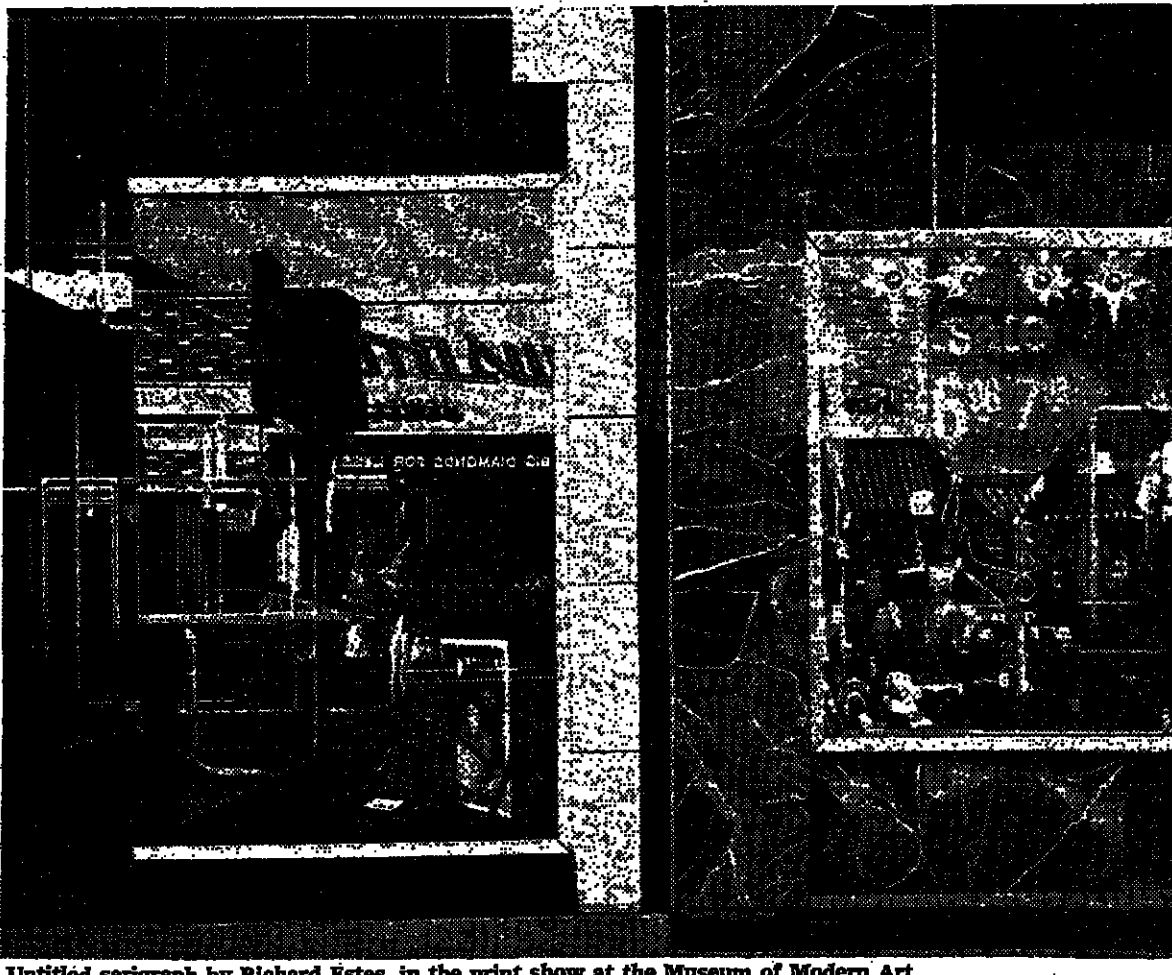
In these matters the museum should be the guardian of standards. It can no more entirely exclude bad art than a public library can exclude bad books, but at very least it should stand for a preliminary sifting by people who know what they are doing.

The show is not, of course, comparable in any strict sense. What we see at Brooklyn is a panorama whisked into being by Gene Baro. As an ensemble, it has no past and no future, but it does indicate how the American print world looked to an experienced observer at a particular moment in time.

At the Modern, what we see is a triennial supplement to a major permanent collection. It represents a mere 5 percent of the total intake, by the way. Everything in it has been acquired and not lent. The prints come in many sizes. Some are small enough to hold in the hand.

So it should not amaze us if there is a certain amount of high-gloss merchandising in this show. There are also some technical acrobatics that lead nowhere in particular and just a whiff here and there of Bicentennial garbage.

This particular note is struck at the



Untitled serigraph by Richard Estes, in the print show at the Museum of Modern Art

outset by a monotype of Milton Avery. The scurrying marks on the paper differ radically from Avery's practice in oils, and yet there is no mistaking either his gamut of color or his distinctive way of summarizing his subject.

The museum also did well to get the Felix Vallotton print series that bears the collective title "Well, That's War." World War I was the war in question, but there is a hideous kinship among all prewar wars: and Vallotton with his strong blacks, his almost stronger whites and his un-failing eye for a poignant or a bizarre

detail produced plates that are as timeless as Goya's.

"When in doubt, raid the library" is sound advice for any print department. The history of the illustrated book runs parallel to the history of the print. Sometimes the illustrated book stakes its claim to immortality before it is even off the press.

A key Modern Museum example of this is Richard Huelsenbeck's 1916 "Phantastisches Gebete," which was illustrated by Jean Arp. At that time Arp still used his German forename "Hans," and it so happened that his blunt and roughly printed plates foreshadow many of the images for which he was to become famous.

typical avant-garde book: It cost to make, no one got rich from the people concerned were not the time. At the opposite extreme, the monument to Italian futurism by Arnaldo Pomodoro's recent design for Jorge Luis Borges's "Seven Poems," which speak for a less laudable phase in the history of the illustrated book.

In any great museum the print department functions like a light cavalry. They can make raids for which the department painting and sculpture would be thrust upon them. Cheap, flimsy and disregarded at their publication, they turn out to last forever.

'European Masters,' A Show and an Era

By HILTON KRAMER

FOR WELL OVER a quarter of a century, one of the special pleasures of the New York art scene has been the seasonal survey of modern European masters at the Sidney Janis Gallery.

Often the works are small. Sometimes they are even unfamiliar. Some are on loan from great museum collections, some come from private collectors, and some come from the gallery's own storeroom.

The new "European Masters" show, now flawlessly installed at 6 West 57th Street (through Jan. 15), fully sustains the high level established in the earlier exhibitions in the series.

As always in these shows, it is the School of Paris that is given the largest share of attention. Picasso is represented by one of his greatest still-life paintings from the First World War period — the Cubist "Still Life," with its dazzling Pointillist passages, from the Howard Collection at the Columbus (Ohio) Gallery of Fine Arts.

Fauvism itself is represented by a small, exquisite waterfront scene by Derain, from 1905, and other aspects of the School of Paris are to be found in a great early Cubist painting by Braque and a series of paintings and drawings by Léger.

familiar display of works of Dubuffet and Giacometti.

The Futurist movement turns up, too, with Boccioni and Severini, and there are fine examples of Klee and Kandinsky. But among the most engaging pictures here are those by Magritte, the Belgian Surrealist, who always seems to occupy a place apart from his contemporaries.

Mondrian and his colleagues in the De Stijl group—Vantongerloo, Huszár and Van Doesburg—are also here in force. The early Mondrians, the small representational pictures of "Amaryllis" and "Chrysanthemum," are particularly touching when seen, as they are here, in relation to one of the classic geometrical pictures of his later purist style.

This is an exhibition to be seen, and seen again, especially as we are not going to have another quite like it. It would be exaggerating, perhaps, to suggest that the last of Mr. Janis's "European Masters" shows marks the end of an era, but it certainly does mark the end of one of the pleasures we have got used to in New York.

We shall miss it.

The Janis Gallery is open Mondays through Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., but is closed Sundays and New Year's Day.

Guggenheim Raises Admission to \$1.50

The admission charge to the Guggenheim Museum, Fifth Avenue and 89th Street, will go up from \$1 to \$1.50 tomorrow. The step was taken Guggenheim officials say, out of "growing concern over mounting annual deficits."

The change brings the entrance fee more in line with other city art museums. The Whitney charges \$1.50; the Jewish Museum, \$1.50; the Museum of Modern Art \$2, and the Metropolitan has a "suggested" fee of \$1.75.

Students and senior citizens, however, will pay only 75 cents at the Guggenheim, increased from 50 cents, and children under 7 will continue to be admitted free.



Magritte's "Tomb of Whistlers" The final exhibition of its type

Bridge: A Transfer Bid on 2d Led Is Swedish Development

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

In North America, the introduction of transfer bids at the level of two in responding to one no-trump is rightly credited to Oswald Jacoby. But they were independently devised in Sweden at about the same time, and are extensively used there.

Some Swedish experts use such transfers when the no-trump bid is an overall rather than an opening bid, and this worked well on the diagrammed deal played recently in an international Swiss teams play in the Netherlands.

North was Per-Olof Sundelin, one of the most popular Swedish stars, and his response of two diamonds promised length in hearts. When his partner dutifully bid two of that suit, he made a natural forcing bid of three clubs. South rejected hearts by bidding three no-trump, but North then bid four diamonds, showing diamond control and suggesting a slam.

South correctly placed his partner with a singleton or void in diamonds, and made an imaginative and dramatic leap to six hearts. He possessed a wealth of key cards outside diamonds, and he expected to profit from the fact that East's opening bid marked him with all the missing honor strength.

This last factor proved vital. Without the opening bid, six hearts would be a very poor proposition in the circumstances it was a virtual lay-down with an expert at the helm. West led the diamond eight, and Mats Nilsson inspected the dummy. East was marked with the ace-king of diamonds and the club king, so he could foresee a squeeze at the 10th trick.

East won with the diamond king, and led his singleton trump. South drew trumps, throwing diamonds from his hand, and cashed three spade winners. He then ruffed a diamond and reached this position:

Bridge hand diagram showing North, South, West, and East cards and suits.

As South had foreseen at 11 East could not stand the 10 when the last trump was led dummy. To keep his diamond had to throw a club, and Nilsson threw the diamond queen, fin clubs and brought home the

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Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

Art People | Grace Glueck

IT'S NOT EVERY DAY that a dissident Soviet artist arrives to roost in SoHo, but Ernest Neizvestny, the sculptor who made it out of Russia last March after some 50 tries for an exit visa, has acquired a studio at 78 Grand Street.

Speaking in Russian through an interpreter the other day, Mr. Neizvestny, a short but feisty-looking man of 50 sporting a skinny mustache, said that he was learning English at Berlitz and planned to stay here. He'd spent five months in Europe lining up commissions and shows, and still has a studio in Zurich, he reported. "But I'm a monumentalist, and there's a much better chance of doing monumental sculpture here than in Europe."

He just happened to have with him plans for several monumental works. Mr. Neizvestny said, and diving into a briefcase, he whipped them out. The biggest, "Tree of Man," is a "plastic mystery" nearly 500 feet high and 500 feet wide, composed of seven "branches" linked by a central elevator shaft. The whole would comprise more than 850 individual pieces of sculpture, already made: a mélange of Op, Pop, psychedelic, cinematic, light and kinetic images.

A smaller but still colossal extravaganza is his proposed memorial to the Kennedy brothers, with lots of muscular striving figures, two crosses and a giant image of Mankind, bearing on its chest the two fallen brothers and a third is a monument to the victims of Stalinism, a proposal actually made by Mikita S. Khrushchev in his famous de-Stalinization speech to the 20th Party Congress some years ago. For this one, the sculptor is trying to organize a committee to provide financing for the site.

For a dissident artist, life in the Soviet Union was hardly a bed of roses. Mr. Neizvestny confirmed, holding up a crooked finger that he had been broken by "hooligans" working for the Soviet secret police, in defiance of his award-winning ideas, he won Khrushchev's friendship in 1962 by answering the party chief back when he denounced abstract art at an exhibition in Moscow. But there were still no commissions. Then, in 1971, informed by architect friends of an Egyptian competition to build a dam, Mr. Neizvestny applied anonymously and won to the huge embarrassment of both the Egyptians and the Russians. "There was a struggle, but they finally let me go to accept the commission," he reports.

"Semi-legal" after that, he was commissioned to do a work in 1973 for the Ministry of Electronics and another massive sculpture in 1975 for the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Turkmen Republic. For that, Mr. Neizvestny reports, he received the equivalent of \$500,000 by organizing a team of his own students to do the work.

"The general practice there was to pay the sculptor a flat fee for his design, then have it executed by Government workmen. There was no precedent for what I did, but I thought, 'I could just as well have started after celebrating Santa Lucia Day. That being the shortest day of the year, the sunlight for my plants would increase regularly beyond that point. And light being of the essence—unless one is cultivating fungi—it would have been a most natural starting point. I did in fact think of it while dunking freshly baked saffron buns in my steaming hot chocolate by candlelight that cold dark morning of Dec. 13. Since saffron is dried stigmas of a certain *Crocus sativus*, it reminded me that I'd never finished planting our spring bulbs."

Part of the problem with keeping a plant journal, I suspect, is the very calendaric approach that normally starts



The New York Times/Jack Mahoney Ernest Neizvestny, Russian sculptor

Neizvestny says, he, like other émigrés, was only allowed to take the equivalent of \$90. "I distributed the rest of my money among dissidents and members of the Jewish immigration movement," asserts the sculptor, who is half-Jewish. "Many were able to leave on my money, and many have since paid me back."

"Nothing can happen with art in Russia—there's no future for it there, because art and freedom are synonymous," he continued. And what did he think of American art? "I have only superficial impressions so far, but I think the work of Calder reflects this country best. I understood Calder for the first time after I'd walked on New York streets and then saw his show at the Whitney. His reflexes, his lines, cars, machinery, houses, people, lights. He is perhaps the first completely contemporary American sculptor."

Artforum, the influential monthly that for 14 years has served up the best—and the worst—in dialectic about contemporary art, is in search of some new editorial talent. Charles Cowles, its backer and publisher, said last week that he wouldn't renew the contract—expiring today—of John Coplans, who's occupied the chain of editor in chief since 1972, but who's been associated with the magazine, off and on, since its beginnings on the West Coast in 1962. And in the wake of that, Max Kozloff, executive editor for two years, announced his own resignation.

"I didn't agree with the direction the magazine was taking," said Mr. Cowles, who also functions as curator of modern art at the Seattle Art Museum. "I feel it should be more in touch with the contemporary art world—having more reporting and analysis of that. It bothered me that most of my friends were silent about the magazine."

For many years Artforum had been the leading voice of the "formalist" approach based on the high-fashion art of the 1960's, pushing Pop, color field, Minimal and Conceptual art by means of criticism, theory, debate and documentation. But in the last few years,

Mr. Coplans, in tandem with Mr. Kozloff, had changed the editorial policy, putting less emphasis on aesthetic criticism and more on articles relating to the socioeconomic bases of art and the art world. Some of Artforum's followers objected to what they saw as "negativism" toward the art scene and politicization of criticism in its pages.

And last year Hilton Kramer, art critic for this newspaper, wrote an article chiding the magazine for its "muddled and strident Marxism, insisting upon a tendentious sociopolitical analysis of all artistic events and deeply suspicious of all aesthetic claims."

Mr. Cowles conceded that he was disturbed by the Kramer article, and also by a lawsuit against the magazine engendered by an article written by Mr. Coplans two years ago on the now-defunct Pasadena Museum of Modern Art (the case is still pending). On the plus side, he said, was Mr. Coplans's assumption of many of the duties of publisher and the fact that he had helped put the magazine into the black (its circulation now hovers around 20,000).

Mr. Coplans said he was "a little dazed" by Mr. Cowles's action. "I'm not angry," he noted, "but we do have a difference of views. We made Artforum a different magazine from what it was. 'It was no longer a mouthpiece for certain artists. We sought to examine the claims of other artists and to deal with social and political factors. The articles have been very varied. A number of our art-dealer advertisers were unhappy—they wanted the magazine to continue as it was in the 60's.'"

Mr. Kozloff said that he believed his and Mr. Coplans's departures meant the denial of editorial autonomy that Artforum had enjoyed.

The season's cheeriest Christmas card was undoubtedly that sent by Chris Burden, the West Coast conceptual-performance artist, to 100 selected art worldlings, ranging from Vito Acconci to Diana Slotnick. Its dignified message, in script print on an elegant white folded card, read "Merry Christmas from Chris Burden." Inside was a crisp new \$10 bill.

"Of course it's an art piece," said Mr. Burden from his home in Venice, Calif. "It's just a funny way of treating money, like a joke on the old Christmas thing where your grandmother sends you cash. To me, the money was simply raw material, like wood, metal or anything else an artist uses."

Mr. Burden says he sent half of the \$10's to friends and half to people he'd done business with. "I took note of the serial numbers," he said, "and I'll include them in my list of pieces." This one is relatively sedate. Mr. Burden's other "art pieces" include having a friend shoot him in the arm with a .22 rifle, staying in a locker for five days and firing match rockets at his wife.

The artist says the greenback idea has not produced a lot of feedback, although some people did send funny things. About four or five sent the money back—they were mostly businesspeople with guilt about accepting it. One artist, Ilona Segalove, made it into a bowtie and returned it. Some people I sent it to owed me money or had given me a rough time in business dealings; they seemed to think it was a put-down. On the other hand, a few just went out and spent it right away."

Publishing: The Holocaust

By HERBERT MITGANG

SUDDENLY, it looks as if this is the season of new books and films about the Holocaust and its aftermath. The Holocaust is neither a trend nor trendy; it has become a recognized discipline.

According to Seymour Barofsky, executive editor of Schocken Books, which has put out a dozen books in the last few years as part of a Holocaust studies list, this category has been stabilized as a field because it is part of modern history. As with World War I or the Russian Revolution, a new approach will always be welcomed by a publisher.

The story of the extermination of Jews in World War II is now studied in high schools, colleges, temples and churches. It is discussed and read about "The Holocaust" by Nora Levin has become a standard high school text. Another forthcoming Schocken book, "A Camera in the Ghetto," has aroused interest because it depicts the Lodz ghetto under the Nazis.

The variety of Holocaust literature is shown in the three new books noted below, each of which stands strongly and independently on its own.

The copyright page of "Auschwitz: Beginning of a New Era" somewhat unusually reads: (c)Copyright 1977 The Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Subtitled "Reflections on the Holocaust," the book turns out to be a joint publishing venture of the Ktav Publishing House of New York, the cathedral and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The book's editor, Eve Fishman, is a Christian theologian who teaches at Montclair State College in New Jersey.

This ecumenical project is a provocative book containing reflections on the Holocaust by many of the world's eminent historians, sociologists, philosophers, theologians and writers, including Rosemary Radford Ruether, Gregory Baum, Arthur I. Waskow, Alfred Kazin and Elie Wiesel. The book grew out of papers given at the International Symposium on the Holocaust held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in June 1974.

The tone of the book is set by the Episcopal Bishop of New York, Paul Moore Jr., in his welcoming address: "It is good not to have only Episcopalians out there, but an audience other than our own. . . . We turn away in horror not only from what happened then but because, if we look into our own souls, we know that we too were there, at Auschwitz."

Among the eloquent papers printed here is that of Alfred Kazin, essayist and critic, who noted:

"The real history of many Jews since 1945 has been to give Jews not a 'reason' for the Holocaust but an explanation in Jewish-historical terms. We who were not there, yet for whom Auschwitz is forever stamped in our minds, whose real life has been to restore the bond of sacredness to a history rooted in the bond of sacredness and meaningless without it, we have a historical experience that we did not live ourselves. . . . Remembrance is the core



The New York Times/Robert Walter Dorothy Rabinowitz, author of "New Lives: Survivors of the Holocaust Living in America"

of our religion. We all bear witness to each other now."

"New Lives: Survivors of the Holocaust Living in America," by Dorothy Rabinowitz (published by Alfred A. Knopf, and a Book-of-the-Month Club selection) is the end product of a trip across America and many interviews with European Jews who survived the Germans. Finding nothing left of their former world, these survivors created new lives in the United States.

Miss Rabinowitz, who grew up in the Corona section of Queens "across the tracks from Forest Hills," recalled the anti-Semitism she encountered in her youth there. "Walking down Madison Avenue," she said the other day, "I would suddenly envision people here as if they lived in Germany during the Holocaust, carrying their suitcases toward the trains that never returned."

When she appeared on a call-in radio show in Georgia recently, she was forewarned that some of the "crackers" out there might subject her to insults, including anti-Semitic remarks. The exact opposite was the case.

"Some of the calls I received came from veterans who had opened the gates to the concentration camps," she recalled. "They had not forgotten what it was like and what the Germans had done. And what they said confirmed what I learned during interviews with the survivors. While four different nationalities among the Allies opened up the gates, it was the American soldiers who came back every day with the food and supplies that meant survival."

Miss Rabinowitz, whose research was helped by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, is now working on a book about "prosecutors and the prosecutor mentality."

The Holocaust story continues in "Wanted: The Search for Nazis in America," by Howard Blum, which will be published in mid-January by Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Company. This startling story by an investigative reporter recounts how nearly a hundred known Nazi war criminals reconstructed their lives and how they were tracked down not in remote South America, but in the United States.

According to the author, the Nazis

were able to go underground of stolen Government files, Immigration Service delays, State Department and help from certain Congressional friends. At the center of the is Anthony DeVito, an Immigration Service investigator, whose attributed the facts leading to the extradition of Hermine Braunstein, the former concentration camp who lived in Queens. Mr. DeVito obtained a long list of other criminals, including former and concentration camp killer.

The narrative concludes with a section by Mr. DeVito that foreign companies Martin ordered established in 1944 where the opposition got to buy protection after the America. Neither Mr. DeVito Blum, however, documents it in the book.

Another recent book on caust, Terrence Des Pres's "An Anatomy of Life in Camps," will be issued in paperback by Pocket Books in March. It was published this year by the University Press, focus concentration camps in both Germany and Stalin's Soviet Union, combined original from survivors with many sources. The book includes of passages on how the "inmate" as of inmates help lives in the camps.

"We had no longer honor, we were our human dignity, which was our pride, our only power and the moral strength to with." And another survivor, new prisoners: "I have not my own experiences to narrow strengthen you. Now you are if you are justified in despair

5-Day Paris Trip For Museum Oper

The latest date for the event of the year, the Centre Beaubourg in Paris known as the Centre George and Musée d'Art Moderne, for the occasion, a special film is planned by Experiments Technology, a New York profit group that promotes of art and sciences.

Round-trippers may leave France, Thursday evening, 7 P.M., arriving in Paris next day, staying for six nights at the Cillon Hotel (or a similar one) and depart for New York at 1 P.M. Round-trip airfare, double occupancy hotel, breakfast, airport and a sightseeing trip is \$545 a person.

Further information from the Center for Art and Technology, 68th Street, New York, N.Y., telephone Julie Martin at (201) 322-5683.

Weekend Gardening: Keeping Track

By RICHARD W. LANGER

All right! This time I'm going to keep it up the whole year. What I mean is that I will keep a green book, a plant record. For both indoor and outdoor gardening it's one of the most useful single tools the plant enthusiast has; it is also one of the least expensive and easiest to maintain. All it takes is a little willpower.

This isn't in the form of a New Year's resolution, mind you. I gave up such endeavors years ago. It somehow seems appropriate that a journal should begin either at the start of some great journey—and the plants and I are going nowhere at the moment—or at the onset of a new year. Temporarily speaking, of course, this is only a crutch. I could just as well have started after celebrating Santa Lucia Day. That being the shortest day of the year, the sunlight for my plants would increase regularly beyond that point. And light being of the essence—unless one is cultivating fungi—it would have been a most natural starting point. I did in fact think of it while dunking freshly baked saffron buns in my steaming hot chocolate by candlelight that cold dark morning of Dec. 13. Since saffron is dried stigmas of a certain *Crocus sativus*, it reminded me that I'd never finished planting our spring bulbs.

Part of the problem with keeping a plant journal, I suspect, is the very calendaric approach that normally starts

the enterprise at this or any time of the year. Somehow a day-to-day record keeping for a vast number of plants gets to be an unmanageable chore, no matter how industriously one starts out. So my approach this year will be different. Instead of recording each day or so those events of importance that have occurred in the green world inside and out, I'm starting a file of big index cards. One for each plant or crop.

My cymbidiums will have a card of their own. Then, instead of leafing through a notebook to find out how long ago fertilizer was applied, or when last season the first flower spike broke through, I'll merely check their card. The begonias will have a card of their own, or more likely several. Then if I decide I really want a patch of color to live up to the kitchen next Christmas, I have only to flip through their cards to realize those blooming now were sown the first week in August.


Somehow, too, using individual cards for each plant or crop, one doesn't trip over that I forgot to note what happened yesterday, how-can-I-write-about-today syndrome that often stalls a budding journal after a few weeks. Keeping a card file, it's quite natural to have only occasional entries.

I can see nothing to stop me from keeping a perfect set of growing records this year. I could even get green index cards. First thing tomorrow, I forgot the stores would be closed on New Year's Day. Oh well, the day after then . . .

A Flower Calendar

Until you have completed your first year of plant records, this calendar should help you have timely flowers.

House Plants			
Plant	Sow Seeds	To Flower	Comments
Begonia (Fibrous-rooted)	First week in August	For Christmas	
Calceolaria (Pocketbook plant)	First week in September	By Easter	Must be grown cool with plenty of light
Cyclamen	First week in October	For Christmas a year later	Grow close to a cool window
Geranium hybrids	First week in March	By Memorial Day	
Gladiolus	Plant tubers mid-December	In June	Keep humidity around plant at 50 percent or more
Pepper, Christmas	Mid-April	For Christmas	Pinch back often while plant is young
Primula (Malacoides)	Mid-July	In February	Grow cool; make sure soil never dries out
Outdoor Plants			
Plant	Start Seeds Indoors	To Flower	Comments
Aster	Mid-April	Late August	Plant outside in late May
Begonia (Fibrous-rooted)	First week in February	Late June	Set out in late May
Calceolaria	First week in April	June	Plant as bedding in late May
Delphinium	First week in August, directly in ground	June the following year	
Impatiens	Third week in January	Late May	Set out in early May
Narigold	Mid-March	May	Plant as bedding in early May
Pansy	December	April	Must be grown cool
Petunia	Mid-February	Mid-May	Set out in early May
Zinnia	Mid-April	July-August	Plant outside in early May



Billy Graham's New Year's Eve TV Special

A personal visit with Billy Graham on New Year's Eve as he shares, with the nation, his views for the coming year.

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April, 1977



ADIO

12:30-1:30 WEVD: Ruth Jacob... Clara Pierra, writer... 12:30-1:30 WBAI: Jack O'Brian... Barry Manilow, singer...

Evening/Sports

8:30-9:00 WQXR: Temple... 8:30-9:00 WQXR: Temple... 8:30-9:00 WQXR: Temple...

TELEVISION TODAY

Morning

6:30 (5) News... (4) Knowledge... (5) Withie... (1) Felix the Cat...

TOP WEEKEND FILMS

FRIDAY 4 P.M. (9) 'Hello, Frisco, Hello' (1943). Alice Faye, John Payne... 8 P.M. (2) 'It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World' (1963)...

SATURDAY 4 P.M. (11) 'On the Beach' (1959). Gregory Peck, Ava Gardner... 5 P.M. (7) '1001 Arabian Nights' (1960)...

Afternoon

12:00 (2) The Young and Restless... (4) Grand Slam... (7) The Don Ho Show... (9) News...

Evening

6:00 (2, 7, 41) News... (8) The Brady Bunch... (9) Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea... (11) Star Trek...

(80) New Jersey News

(80) New Jersey News... (80) Wall Street Perspective... (11) The Odd Couple... (13, 21, 50) NEW YEAR'S EVE AT POP'S...

(11) The Odd Couple

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TOMORROW START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT ON NBC!

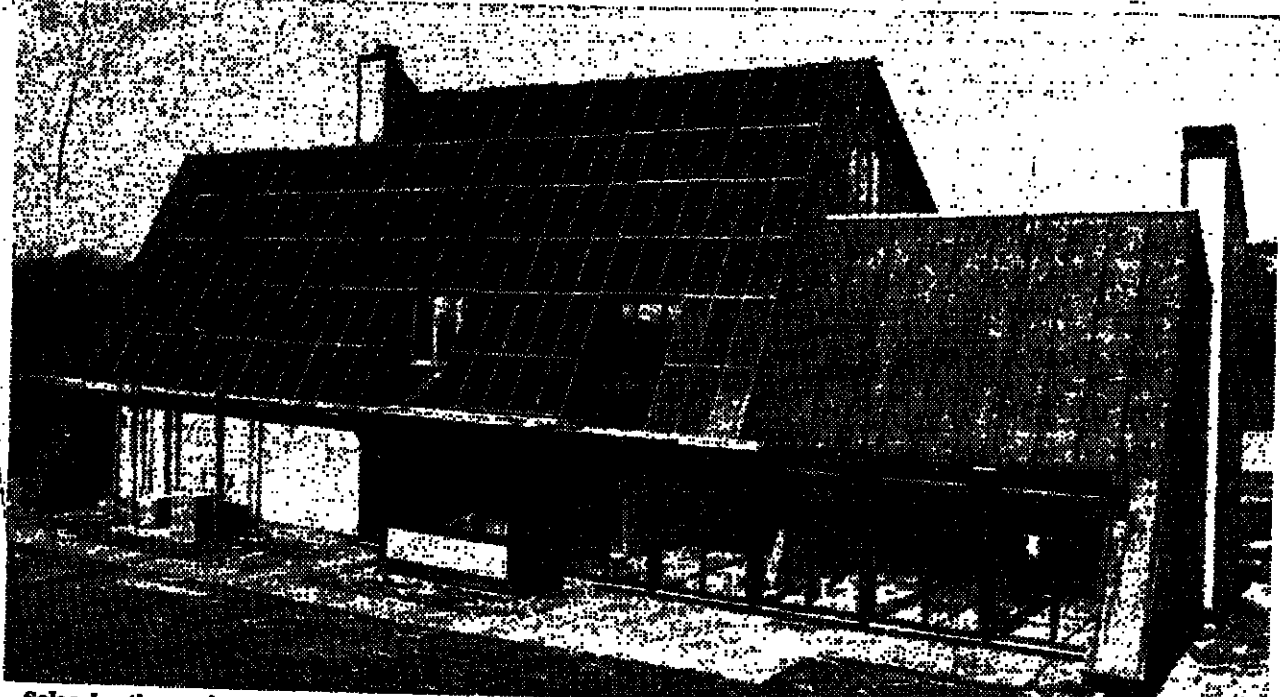
10:45AM Rose Parade Preview... 11:30AM Tournament of Roses Parade... 4:30PM Rose Bowl... 7:45PM Orange Bowl... Another big one! Ohio State, co-champion of the Big Ten, vs. Colorado, co-titlist of the Big Eight...

Money Supply Rose In Week of Dec. 22

By R. J. MANNING... The Federal Reserve Bank of New York... Money supply rose in the week ending Dec. 22...

Energy's Future: Optimism Is Restrained

By VICTOR K. MEELHNEY... Among experts about the of solar energy is still replete cost-cutting advances... ERDA's requests to the Office of Management and Budget...



Solar heating units of the sort shown here have been judged economically competitive with baseboard electric heating in a dozen U.S. urban areas...

Money Supply

Money supply is expected to come as windfalls, silicon (costing \$15.50 per watt \$200 five years ago)...

Among the better-established solar technologies is the use of rooftop collectors to heat water for homes, schools and commercial buildings...

haustive of its kind by the Government, also raised the points that make many observers predict only a modest share of the market for solar heating units...

nearly 10 percent in the motor vehicle industry. A less-noticed restraining factor derives from the close alliance between solar technologies and efforts at overall energy conservation...

Up by 4.16, Ends at 999.09; Volume Rises in Broad Advance

From Page D1. Next year, "once again market upward." It said that the breadth and volume suggested that the assault on new high prices at hand...

Highs and Lows

Table with columns for 'NEW HIGHS-74' and 'NEW LOWS-2'. Lists various stock symbols and their corresponding high and low prices for Thursday, December 30, 1976.

ACCOUNTING REVISION MILD ON BANK LOANS

Continued From Page D1. Of its "exposure draft" on troubled-debt restructurings. It intends to mail more than 30,000 copies of the document throughout the financial community...

Dollar Is Mixed in Foreign Trading

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30 (UPI)—The dollar closed mixed in a narrow range on foreign exchange markets today while the British pound closed just above \$1.70...

EX-AIDE OF MERRILL BARRED BY EXCHANGE

Continued From Page D1. Although his actions occurred more than a year ago, they were not disclosed until yesterday, almost two months after the completion of the exchange's disciplinary procedure...

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Kingdom of Norway Fifteen Year 5 1/2 % External Loan Bonds of 1982 due August 1, 1977. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there has been selected by lot for redemption on February 1, 1977, and on that date it is intended to redeem, through operation of the Sinking Fund, 10 percent of the principal amount thereof, \$100,000,000 principal amount of Bonds of the issue above designated, bearing the following serial numbers: BOND NUMBERS 454 4901 8402 9477 10858 12204 12827 16201 18323 18904 19219 19448 19732 19808 19944 19113 19488 19548 19644 19744 19844 19944 20044 20144 20244 20344 20444 20544 20644 20744 20844 20944 21044 21144 21244 21344 21444 21544 21644 21744 21844 21944 22044 22144 22244 22344 22444 22544 22644 22744 22844 22944 23044 23144 23244 23344 23444 23544 23644 23744 23844 23944 24044 24144 24244 24344 24444 24544 24644 24744 24844 24944 25044 25144 25244 25344 25444 25544 25644 25744 25844 25944 26044 26144 26244 26344 26444 26544 26644 26744 26844 26944 27044 27144 27244 27344 27444 27544 27644 27744 27844 27944 28044 28144 28244 28344 28444 28544 28644 28744 28844 28944 29044 29144 29244 29344 29444 29544 29644 29744 29844 29944 30044 30144 30244 30344 30444 30544 30644 30744 30844 30944 31044 31144 31244 31344 31444 31544 31644 31744 31844 31944 32044 32144 32244 32344 32444 32544 32644 32744 32844 32944 33044 33144 33244 33344 33444 33544 33644 33744 33844 33944 34044 34144 34244 34344 34444 34544 34644 34744 34844 34944 35044 35144 35244 35344 35444 35544 35644 35744 35844 35944 36044 36144 36244 36344 36444 36544 36644 36744 36844 36944 37044 37144 37244 37344 37444 37544 37644 37744 37844 37944 38044 38144 38244 38344 38444 38544 38644 38744 38844 38944 39044 39144 39244 39344 39444 39544 39644 39744 39844 39944 40044 40144 40244 40344 40444 40544 40644 40744 40844 40944 41044 41144 41244 41344 41444 41544 41644 41744 41844 41944 42044 42144 42244 42344 42444 42544 42644 42744 42844 42944 43044 43144 43244 43344 43444 43544 43644 43744 43844 43944 44044 44144 44244 44344 44444 44544 44644 44744 44844 44944 45044 45144 45244 45344 45444 45544 45644 45744 45844 45944 46044 46144 46244 46344 46444 46544 46644 46744 46844 46944 47044 47144 47244 47344 47444 47544 47644 47744 47844 47944 48044 48144 48244 48344 48444 48544 48644 48744 48844 48944 49044 49144 49244 49344 49444 49544 49644 49744 49844 49944 50044 50144 50244 50344 50444 50544 50644 50744 50844 50944 51044 51144 51244 51344 51444 51544 51644 51744 51844 51944 52044 52144 52244 52344 52444 52544 52644 52744 52844 52944 53044 53144 53244 53344 53444 53544 53644 53744 53844 53944 54044 54144 54244 54344 54444 54544 54644 54744 54844 54944 55044 55144 55244 55344 55444 55544 55644 55744 55844 55944 56044 56144 56244 56344 56444 56544 56644 56744 56844 56944 57044 57144 57244 57344 57444 57544 57644 57744 57844 57944 58044 58144 58244 58344 58444 58544 58644 58744 58844 58944 59044 59144 59244 59344 59444 59544 59644 59744 59844 59944 60044 60144 60244 60344 60444 60544 60644 60744 60844 60944 61044 61144 61244 61344 61444 61544 61644 61744 61844 61944 62044 62144 62244 62344 62444 62544 62644 62744 62844 62944 63044 63144 63244 63344 63444 63544 63644 63744 63844 63944 64044 64144 64244 64344 64444 64544 64644 64744 64844 64944 65044 65144 65244 65344 65444 65544 65644 65744 65844 65944 66044 66144 66244 66344 66444 66544 66644 66744 66844 66944 67044 67144 67244 67344 67444 67544 67644 67744 67844 67944 68044 68144 68244 68344 68444 68544 68644 68744 68844 68944 69044 69144 69244 69344 69444 69544 69644 69744 69844 69944 70044 70144 70244 70344 70444 70544 70644 70744 70844 70944 71044 71144 71244 71344 71444 71544 71644 71744 71844 71944 72044 72144 72244 72344 72444 72544 72644 72744 72844 72944 73044 73144 73244 73344 73444 73544 73644 73744 73844 73944 74044 74144 74244 74344 74444 74544 74644 74744 74844 74944 75044 75144 75244 75344 75444 75544 75644 75744 75844 75944 76044 76144 76244 76344 76444 76544 76644 76744 76844 76944 77044 77144 77244 77344 77444 77544 77644 77744 77844 77944 78044 78144 78244 78344 78444 78544 78644 78744 78844 78944 79044 79144 79244 79344 79444 79544 79644 79744 79844 79944 80044 80144 80244 80344 80444 80544 80644 80744 80844 80944 81044 81144 81244 81344 81444 81544 81644 81744 81844 81944 82044 82144 82244 82344 82444 82544 82644 82744 82844 82944 83044 83144 83244 83344 83444 83544 83644 83744 83844 83944 84044 84144 84244 84344 84444 84544 84644 84744 84844 84944 85044 85144 85244 85344 85444 85544 85644 85744 85844 85944 86044 86144 86244 86344 86444 86544 86644 86744 86844 86944 87044 87144 87244 87344 87444 87544 87644 87744 87844 87944 88044 88144 88244 88344 88444 88544 88644 88744 88844 88944 89044 89144 89244 89344 89444 89544 89644 89744 89844 89944 90044 90144 90244 90344 90444 90544 90644 90744 90844 90944 91044 91144 91244 91344 91444 91544 91644 91744 91844 91944 92044 92144 92244 92344 92444 92544 92644 92744 92844 92944 93044 93144 93244 93344 93444 93544 93644 93744 93844 93944 94044 94144 94244 94344 94444 94544 94644 94744 94844 94944 95044 95144 95244 95344 95444 95544 95644 95744 95844 95944 96044 96144 96244 96344 96444 96544 96644 96744 96844 96944 97044 97144 97244 97344 97444 97544 97644 97744 97844 97944 98044 98144 98244 98344 98444 98544 98644 98744 98844 98944 99044 99144 99244 99344 99444 99544 99644 99744 99844 99944 100044 100144 100244 100344 100444 100544 100644 100744 100844 100944 101044 101144 101244 101344 101444 101544 101644 101744 101844 101944 102044 102144 102244 102344 102444 102544 102644 102744 102844 102944 103044 103144 103244 103344 103444 103544 103644 103744 103844 103944 104044 104144 104244 104344 104444 104544 104644 104744 104844 104944 105044 105144 105244 105344 105444 105544 105644 105744 105844 105944 106044 106144 106244 106344 106444 106544 106644 106744 106844 106944 107044 107144 107244 107344 107444 107544 107644 107744 107844 107944 108044 108144 108244 108344 108444 108544 108644 108744 108844 108944 109044 109144 109244 109344 109444 109544 109644 109744 109844 109944 110044 110144 110244 110344 110444 110544 110644 110744 110844 110944 111044 111144 111244 111344 111444 111544 111644 111744 111844 111944 112044 112144 112244 112344 112444 112544 112644 112744 112844 112944 113044 113144 113244 113344 113444 113544 113644 113744 113844 113944 114044 114144 114244 114344 114444 114544 114644 114744 114844 114944 115044 115144 115244 115344 115444 115544 115644 115744 115844 115944 116044 116144 116244 116344 116444 116544 116644 116744 116844 116944 117044 117144 117244 117344 117444 117544 117644 117744 117844 117944 118044 118144 118244 118344 118444 118544 118644 118744 118844 118944 119044 119144 119244 119344 119444 119544 119644 119744 119844 119944 120044 120144 120244 120344 120444 120544 120644 120744 120844 120944 121044 121144 121244 121344 121444 121544 121644 121744 121844 121944 122044 122144 122244 122344 122444 122544 122644 122744 122844 122944 123044 123144 123244 123344 123444 123544 123644 123744 123844 123944 124044 124144 124244 124344 124444 124544 124644 124744 124844 124944 125044 125144 125244 125344 125444 125544 125644 125744 125844 125944 126044 126144 126244 126344 126444 126544 126644 126744 126844 126944 127044 127144 127244 127344 127444 127544 127644 127744 127844 127944 128044 128144 128244 128344 128444 128544 128644 128744 128844 128944 129044 129144 129244 129344 129444 129544 129644 129744 129844 129944 130044 130144 130244 130344 130444 130544 130644 130744 130844 130944 131044 131144 131244 131344 131444 131544 131644 131744 131844 131944 132044 132144 132244 132344 132444 132544 132644 132744 132844 132944 133044 133144 133244 133344 133444 133544 133644 133744 133844 133944 134044 134144 134244 134344 134444 134544 134644 134744 134844 134944 135044 135144 135244 135344 135444 135544 135644 135744 135844 135944 136044 136144 136244 136344 136444 136544 136644 136744 136844 136944 137044 137144 137244 137344 137444 137544 137644 137744 137844 137944 138044 138144 138244 138344 138444 138544 138644 138744 138844 138944 1

New York Stock Exchange Issues

CONSOLIDATED TRADING THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1976

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
3M	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
4 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
5 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
6 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
7 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
8 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
9 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
10 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
11 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
12 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
13 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
14 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
15 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
16 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
17 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
18 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
19 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
20 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
21 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
22 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
23 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
24 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
25 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
26 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
27 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
28 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
29 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
30 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
31 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
32 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
33 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
34 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
35 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
36 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
37 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
38 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
39 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
40 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
41 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
42 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
43 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
44 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
46 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
47 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
48 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
49 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
50 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
51 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
52 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
53 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
54 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
55 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
56 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
57 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
58 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
59 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
60 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
61 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
62 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
63 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
64 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
65 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
66 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
67 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
68 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
69 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
70 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
71 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
72 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
73 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
74 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
75 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
76 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
77 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
78 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
79 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
80 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
81 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
82 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
83 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
84 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
85 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
86 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
87 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
88 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
89 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
90 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
91 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
92 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
93 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
94 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
95 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
96 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
97 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
98 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
99 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
100 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0

MARKET INDICATORS

N.Y.S.E. Index			
Index	High	Low	Close
Industrial	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Transportation	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Utility	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Finance	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

S.&P. Index			
Index	High	Low	Close
Industrial	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Transportation	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Utility	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Finance	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

Amex Index			
Index	High	Low	Close
Industrial	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Transportation	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Utility	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Finance	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

NASDAQ Index			
Index	High	Low	Close
Industrial	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Transportation	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Utility	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Finance	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

Dow Jones Stock Averages			
30 Industrials	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
20 Transport	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
15 Stocks	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

Consolidated Trading for Amex Issues			
Most Active	High	Low	Close
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

Amex Market Diary			
Advances	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Declines	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Unchanged	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Total Issues	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
New Issues	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Withdrawals	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

Changes - Up			
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

Changes - Down			
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

Most Active			
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

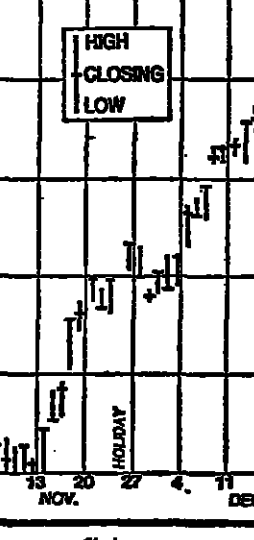
Market Diary			
Advances	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Declines	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Unchanged	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Total Issues	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
New Issues	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Withdrawals	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

Dollar Leaders			
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

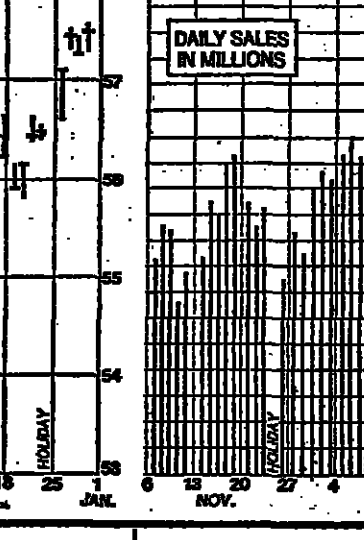
N.Y.S.E. Issues - Volume by Exchanges			
NYSE	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

N.Y.S.E. Volume Comparisons			
NYSE	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Amex	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

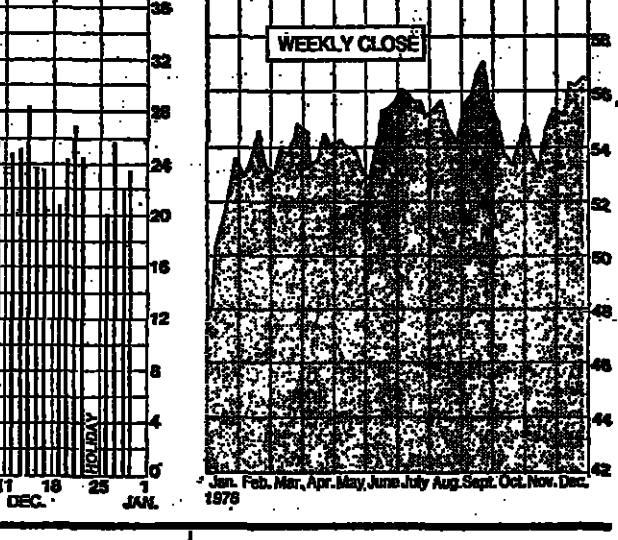
MARKET INDEX



MARKET VOLUME



12-MONTH TREND



Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
3M	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
4 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
5 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
6 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
7 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
8 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
9 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
10 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
11 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
12 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
13 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
14 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2			

الشرق الأوسط

American Stock Exchange

CONSOLIDATED TRADING

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1976

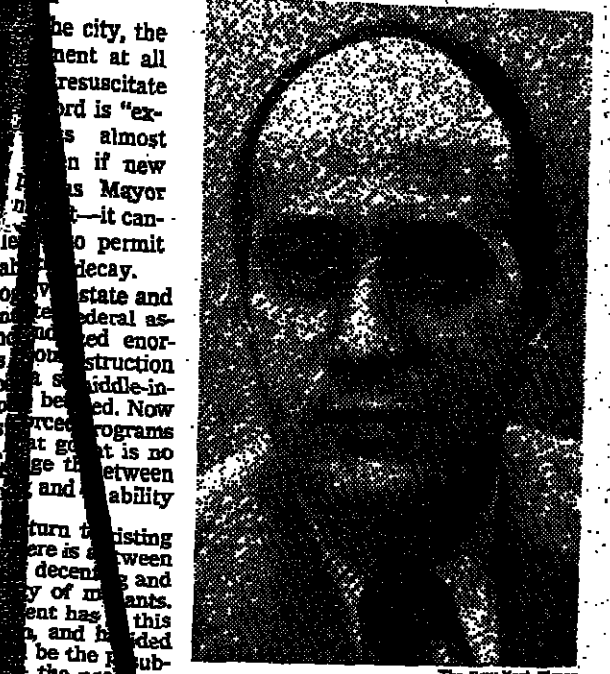
Amex Volume Comparisons

Day's Sales: 1,379,920
 Wednesday's Sales: 1,379,920
 Year Ago: 1,379,920
 1975 to Date: 1,379,920

Stock and Div.	1976 High	1976 Low	1975 High	1975 Low	P/E	1976 Sale	1975 Sale	1976 High	1976 Low	1975 High	1975 Low	1976 Chg	1975 Chg
AA	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10	10	100	100	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10	+	+
AB	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	11	11	100	100	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	11	+	+
AC	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12	12	100	100	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12	+	+
AD	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13	13	100	100	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13	+	+
AE	14 1/2	14	14 1/2	14	14	100	100	14 1/2	14	14 1/2	14	+	+
AF	15 1/2	15	15 1/2	15	15	100	100	15 1/2	15	15 1/2	15	+	+
AG	16 1/2	16	16 1/2	16	16	100	100	16 1/2	16	16 1/2	16	+	+
AH	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	17	100	100	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	+	+
AI	18 1/2	18	18 1/2	18	18	100	100	18 1/2	18	18 1/2	18	+	+
AJ	19 1/2	19	19 1/2	19	19	100	100	19 1/2	19	19 1/2	19	+	+
AK	20 1/2	20	20 1/2	20	20	100	100	20 1/2	20	20 1/2	20	+	+
AL	21 1/2	21	21 1/2	21	21	100	100	21 1/2	21	21 1/2	21	+	+
AM	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	22	22	100	100	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	22	+	+
AN	23 1/2	23	23 1/2	23	23	100	100	23 1/2	23	23 1/2	23	+	+
AO	24 1/2	24	24 1/2	24	24	100	100	24 1/2	24	24 1/2	24	+	+
AP	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	25	25	100	100	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	25	+	+
AQ	26 1/2	26	26 1/2	26	26	100	100	26 1/2	26	26 1/2	26	+	+
AR	27 1/2	27	27 1/2	27	27	100	100	27 1/2	27	27 1/2	27	+	+
AS	28 1/2	28	28 1/2	28	28	100	100	28 1/2	28	28 1/2	28	+	+
AT	29 1/2	29	29 1/2	29	29	100	100	29 1/2	29	29 1/2	29	+	+
AV	30 1/2	30	30 1/2	30	30	100	100	30 1/2	30	30 1/2	30	+	+
AW	31 1/2	31	31 1/2	31	31	100	100	31 1/2	31	31 1/2	31	+	+
AX	32 1/2	32	32 1/2	32	32	100	100	32 1/2	32	32 1/2	32	+	+
AY	33 1/2	33	33 1/2	33	33	100	100	33 1/2	33	33 1/2	33	+	+
AZ	34 1/2	34	34 1/2	34	34	100	100	34 1/2	34	34 1/2	34	+	+
BA	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	35	35	100	100	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	35	+	+
BB	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	36	36	100	100	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	36	+	+
BC	37 1/2	37	37 1/2	37	37	100	100	37 1/2	37	37 1/2	37	+	+
BD	38 1/2	38	38 1/2	38	38	100	100	38 1/2	38	38 1/2	38	+	+
BE	39 1/2	39	39 1/2	39	39	100	100	39 1/2	39	39 1/2	39	+	+
BF	40 1/2	40	40 1/2	40	40	100	100	40 1/2	40	40 1/2	40	+	+
BG	41 1/2	41	41 1/2	41	41	100	100	41 1/2	41	41 1/2	41	+	+
BH	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	42	42	100	100	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	42	+	+
BI	43 1/2	43	43 1/2	43	43	100	100	43 1/2	43	43 1/2	43	+	+
BJ	44 1/2	44	44 1/2	44	44	100	100	44 1/2	44	44 1/2	44	+	+
BK	45 1/2	45	45 1/2	45	45	100	100	45 1/2	45	45 1/2	45	+	+
BL	46 1/2	46	46 1/2	46	46	100	100	46 1/2	46	46 1/2	46	+	+
BM	47 1/2	47	47 1/2	47	47	100	100	47 1/2	47	47 1/2	47	+	+
BN	48 1/2	48	48 1/2	48	48	100	100	48 1/2	48	48 1/2	48	+	+
BO	49 1/2	49	49 1/2	49	49	100	100	49 1/2	49	49 1/2	49	+	+
BP	50 1/2	50	50 1/2	50	50	100	100	50 1/2	50	50 1/2	50	+	+
BQ	51 1/2	51	51 1/2	51	51	100	100	51 1/2	51	51 1/2	51	+	+
BR	52 1/2	52	52 1/2	52	52	100	100	52 1/2	52	52 1/2	52	+	+
BS	53 1/2	53	53 1/2	53	53	100	100	53 1/2	53	53 1/2	53	+	+
BT	54 1/2	54	54 1/2	54	54	100	100	54 1/2	54	54 1/2	54	+	+
BV	55 1/2	55	55 1/2	55	55	100	100	55 1/2	55	55 1/2	55	+	+
BW	56 1/2	56	56 1/2	56	56	100	100	56 1/2	56	56 1/2	56	+	+
BX	57 1/2	57	57 1/2	57	57	100	100	57 1/2	57	57 1/2	57	+	+
BY	58 1/2	58	58 1/2	58	58	100	100	58 1/2	58	58 1/2	58	+	+
BZ	59 1/2	59	59 1/2	59	59	100	100	59 1/2	59	59 1/2	59	+	+
CA	60 1/2	60	60 1/2	60	60	100	100	60 1/2	60	60 1/2	60	+	+
CB	61 1/2	61	61 1/2	61	61	100	100	61 1/2	61	61 1/2	61	+	+
CC	62 1/2	62	62 1/2	62	62	100	100	62 1/2	62	62 1/2	62	+	+
CD	63 1/2	63	63 1/2	63	63	100	100	63 1/2	63	63 1/2	63	+	+
CE	64 1/2	64	64 1/2	64	64	100	100	64 1/2	64	64 1/2	64	+	+
CF	65 1/2	65	65 1/2	65	65	100	100	65 1/2	65	65 1/2	65	+	+
CG	66 1/2	66	66 1/2	66	66	100	100	66 1/2	66	66 1/2	66	+	+
CH	67 1/2	67	67 1/2	67	67	100	100	67 1/2	67	67 1/2	67	+	+
CI	68 1/2	68	68 1/2	68	68	100	100	68 1/2	68	68 1/2	68	+	+
CJ	69 1/2	69	69 1/2	69	69	100	100	69 1/2	69	69 1/2	69	+	+
CK	70 1/2	70	70 1/2	70	70	100	100	70 1/2	70	70 1/2	70	+	+
CL	71 1/2	71	71 1/2	71	71	100	100	71 1/2	71	71 1/2	71	+	+
CM	72 1/2	72	72 1/2	72	72	100	100	72 1/2	72	72 1/2	72	+	+
CN	73 1/2	73	73 1/2	73	73	100	100	73 1/2	73	73 1/2	73	+	+
CO	74 1/2	74	74 1/2	74	74	100	100	74 1/2	74	74 1/2	74	+	+
CP	75 1/2	75	75 1/2	75	75	100	100	75 1/2	75	75 1/2	75	+	+
CQ	76 1/2	76	76 1/2	76	76	100	100	76 1/2	76	76 1/2	76	+	+
CR	77 1/2	77	77 1/2	77	77	100	100	77 1/2	77	77 1/2	77	+	+
CS	78 1/2	78	78 1/2	78	78	100	100	78 1/2	78	78 1/2	78	+	+
CT	79 1/2	79	79 1/2	79	79	100	100	79 1/2	79	79 1/2	79	+	+
CV	80 1/2	80	80 1/2	80	80	100	100	80 1/2	80	80 1/2	80	+	+
CW	81 1/2	81	81 1/2	81	81	100	100	81 1/2	81	81 1/2	81	+	+
CX	82 1/2	82	82 1/2	82	82	100	100	82 1/2	82	82 1/2	82	+	+
CY	83 1/2	83	83 1/2	83	83	100	100	83 1/2	83	83 1/2	83	+	+
CZ	84 1/2	84	84 1/2	84	84	100	100	84 1/2	84	84 1/2	84	+	+
DA	85 1/2	85	85 1/2	85	85	100	100	85 1/2	85	85 1/2	85	+	+
DB	86 1/2	86	86 1/2	86	86	100	100	86 1/2	86	86 1/2	86	+	+
DC	87 1/2	87	87 1/2	87	87	100	100	87 1/2	87	87 1/2	87	+	+
DD	88 1/2	88	88 1/2	88	88	100	100	88 1/2	88	88 1/2	88	+	+
DE	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89	89	100	100	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89	+	+
DF	90 1/2	90	90 1/2	90	90	100	100	90 1/2	90	90 1/2	90	+	+
DG	91 1/2	91	91 1/2	91	91	100	100	91 1/2	91	91 1/2	91	+	+
DH	92 1/2	92	92 1/2	92	92	100	100	92 1/2	92	92 1/2	92	+	+
DI	93 1/2	93	93 1/2	93	93	100	100	93 1/2	93	93 1/2	93	+	+
DJ	94 1/2	94	94 1/2	94	94	100	100	94 1/2	94	94 1/2	94	+	+
DK	95 1/2	95	95 1/2	95	95	100	100	95 1/2	95	95 1/2	95	+	+
DL	96 1/2	96	96 1/2	96	96	100	100	96 1/2	96	96 1/2	96	+	+
DM	97 1/2	97	97 1/2	97	97	100	100	97 1/2	97	97 1/2	97	+	+
DN	98 1/2	98	98 1/2	98	98	100	100	98 1/2	98	98 1/2	98	+	+
DO	99 1/2	99	99 1/2	99	99	100	100	99 1/2	99	99 1/2	99	+	+
DP	100 1/2	100	100 1/2	100	100	100	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2	100	+	+

Stock and Div.	1976 High	1976 Low	1975 High	1975 Low	P/E	1976 Sale	1975 Sale	1976 High	1976 Low	1975 High	1975 Low	1976 Chg	1975 Chg
AA	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10	10	100	100	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10	+	+
AB	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	11	11	100	100	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	11	+	+
AC	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12	12	100	100	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12	+	+
AD	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13	13	100	100	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13	+	+
AE	14 1/2	14	14 1/2	14	14	100	100	14 1/2	14	14 1/2	14	+	+
AF	15 1/2	15	15 1/2	15	15	100	100	15 1/2	15	15 1/2	15	+	+
AG	16 1/2	16	16 1/2	16	16	100	100	16 1/2	16	16 1/2	16	+	+
AH	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	17	100	100	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	+	+
AI	18 1/2	18	18										

Challenge in the City: Existing Housing



Edgar A. Lampert

In the city, the challenge at all times is to restructure the existing housing stock...

The tenants have not been dislocated, but there has not been significant modernization of the apartments themselves...

There is still the question of housing rehabilitation in the private sector that the city must create...

These are the questions of rent control to broad renewal program...

Products Stir Trade Hopes

of trade talks because of their importance in the "deal package" that will conclude the negotiations...

can Stock Exchange

Table with columns for High, Low, Last, and Net Change for various stocks.

GRAINS & FEEDS

WHEAT

Table of wheat prices: CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, 5,000 lb. minimum; dollars per bu.

CORN

Table of corn prices: 5,000 lb. minimum; dollars per bu.

OATS

Table of oat prices: 5,000 lb. minimum; dollars per bu.

SOYBEANS

Table of soybean prices: 5,000 lb. minimum; dollars per bu.

SOYBEAN OIL

Table of soybean oil prices: 5,000 lb. minimum; dollars per bu.

SOYBEAN MEAL

Table of soybean meal prices: 100 lb. minimum; dollars per ton.

WHEAT

Table of wheat prices: KANSAS CITY BOARD OF TRADE, 5,000 lb. minimum; dollars per bu.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE (Feeder)

Table of feeder cattle prices: CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE, 40,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.

UNITED STATES

MIDWEST

Table of Midwest stock prices: High, Low, Close, and Net Change.

PACIFIC

Table of Pacific stock prices: High, Low, Close, and Net Change.

PHILADELPHIA

Table of Philadelphia stock prices: High, Low, Close, and Net Change.

BOSTON

Table of Boston stock prices: High, Low, Close, and Net Change.

FOREIGN

TORONTO

Table of Toronto stock prices: High, Low, Close, and Net Change.

Prices of Commodity Futures

Thursday, December 30, 1976

CATTLE (Live Beef)

Table of live beef prices: 40,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.

PORK BELIES (Frozen)

Table of frozen pork belly prices: 36,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.

HOGS (Live)

Table of live hog prices: 30,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.

ICED BROILERS

Table of iced broiler prices: CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, 20,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.

FOODS

SUGAR

Table of sugar prices: 112,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.

COFFEE

Table of coffee prices: N.Y. COFFEE & SUGAR EXCH., 70,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.

COCOA

Table of cocoa prices: NEW YORK COCOA EXCHANGE, 30,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.

POTATOES (Maine)

Table of Maine potato prices: N.Y. MERCANTILE EXCHANGE, 20,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.

EGGS (Shell)

Table of shell egg prices: CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE, 22,500 sq. minimum; cents per doz.

ICEBERG LETTUCE

Table of iceberg lettuce prices: CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE, 20,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.

WHEAT

Table of wheat prices: Dec 29, Dec 30.

COFFEE

Table of coffee prices: Dec 29, Dec 30.

WHEAT

Table of wheat prices: Dec 29, Dec 30.

COFFEE

Table of coffee prices: Dec 29, Dec 30.

WHEAT

Table of wheat prices: Dec 29, Dec 30.

COFFEE

Table of coffee prices: Dec 29, Dec 30.

WHEAT

Table of wheat prices: Dec 29, Dec 30.

COFFEE

Table of coffee prices: Dec 29, Dec 30.

WHEAT

Table of wheat prices: Dec 29, Dec 30.

COFFEE

Table of coffee prices: Dec 29, Dec 30.

WHEAT

Table of wheat prices: Dec 29, Dec 30.

COFFEE

Table of coffee prices: Dec 29, Dec 30.

WHEAT

Table of wheat prices: Dec 29, Dec 30.

ORANGE JUICE (Frozen Conc.)

Table of frozen orange juice prices: NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, 15,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.

WOOD

LUMBER

Table of lumber prices: CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE, 100,000 sq. ft. minimum; dollars per 1,000 sq. ft.

PLYWOOD

Table of plywood prices: CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, 75,000 sq. ft. minimum; dollars per 1,000 sq. ft.

Cash Prices

Table of cash prices: Thursday, Dec. 30, 1976.

Open Interest

Table of open interest: Thursday, Dec. 30, 1976.

Other U.S. and Foreign Stock Exchanges

Thursday, December 30, 1976

TORONTO

Table of Toronto stock prices: High, Low, Close, and Net Change.

LONDON

Table of London stock prices: High, Low, Close, and Net Change.

MONTREAL

Table of Montreal stock prices: High, Low, Close, and Net Change.

Foreign Exchange

Table of foreign exchange rates: NEW YORK (AP) - Foreign Exchange.

Money

Table of money rates: NEW YORK (AP) - Money rates for Thursday, Prime rate 6-6 1/4.

Gold

Table of gold prices: Selected world gold prices Thursday.

FIBERS

COTTON

Table of cotton prices: NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, 50,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.

WOOL

Table of wool prices: 4,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.

METAL

COPPER

Table of copper prices: COMMODITY EXCHANGE (N.Y.), 25,000 lb. minimum; cents per lb.

SILVER

Table of silver prices: 100 Troy oz. minimum; dollars per Troy oz.

PALLADIUM

Table of palladium prices: NEW YORK MERCANTILE EXCHANGE, 50 Troy oz. minimum; dollars per Troy oz.

PLATINUM

Table of platinum prices: 50 Troy oz. minimum; dollars per Troy oz.

U.S. SILVER COINS

Table of U.S. silver coins prices: In \$1,000 face minimum; dollars per \$100.

LONDON METAL MARKET

Table of London metal market prices: (In pounds sterling per metric ton).

AMSTERDAM

Table of Amsterdam stock prices: (In Dutch guilder).

BRUSSELS

Table of Brussels stock prices: (In Belgian franc).

FRANKFURT

Table of Frankfurt stock prices: (In German marks).

JOHANNESBURG

Table of Johannesburg stock prices: (In South African rand).

PARIS

Table of Paris stock prices: (In French franc).

SYDNEY

Table of Sydney stock prices: (In Australian dollars & cents).

TOKYO

Table of Tokyo stock prices: (In Japanese yen).

To answer box number advertisements - Simply address your reply to the box number given in the advertisement (e.g., Y2000 Times) and add New York, N.Y., 10036.

Yunich Quits as M.T.A. Chairman; Denies Being Pressured by Carey

Continued From Page A1

Yunich had already raised the fare from 35 cents to 50 cents in 1975.

Questioned about Mr. Yunich's resignation while attending funeral services for Alex Rose, a co-founder of the Liberal Party, the Governor said that he had not expected it and that he might take a month before naming a successor. He noted that he planned to confer with Mayor Beame and county executives before making a selection.

Governor Carey said later that Mr. Yunich "is to be commended for his sincere efforts to improve the operations of the M.T.A." He added, however, that "there are serious concerns about its financing, its structure, its responsiveness to the people of the region."

Mr. Yunich, describing "a lack of cooperation" from Albany as a source of problems, said yesterday that he had never met with the Governor, although he had met three times with President Ford and many times with Vice President Rockefeller.

"It was not from lack of effort on my part," he said. "I've called him [the Governor]. I've written him. But I've not gotten a response."

Mr. Yunich announced his resignation during a news conference at the M.T.A.'s offices at 1700 Broadway. He read the letter he had sent to the Governor and repeatedly affirmed that his decision had been voluntary.

"I have proven my conviction that sound management concepts can be made to work in the public sector, thus fulfilling my personal response to the challenge extended to me," he read from the letter.

"I have guided the M.T.A. through a very difficult period, moving people on time, efficiently and courteously, when services were crumbling," he continued. "Morale among the staff is high. And now we are entering a new period of hope for all New Yorkers. Therefore, I have now determined that this is an appropriate time for me to step aside and to return to the private sector."

Asked what he would do after leaving the M.T.A., Mr. Yunich responded with a gibe at Stephen Berger, the executive director of the state's Emergency Financial Control Board and a sharp critic of Mr. Yunich.

"I have a beautiful home in Barbados," Mr. Yunich said with a smile. "Two weeks ago, after the city's Transit Authority proposed the curtailment of services to cut \$30 million from its budget, Mr. Berger said, 'David Yunich came back from vacation—they're cutting off the trains and now he can go back to Barbados.'"

Mr. Yunich denied that Mr. Berger's criticism had helped push him from office. He described Mr. Berger's attacks on his managerial capacities as part of an unannounced campaign to become the city's next Mayor. Mr. Berger now is vacationing out of the country and could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Yunich's term as chairman would have expired in 1981, but an adviser to the Governor observed yesterday that he should have submitted his resignation as soon as Mr. Carey took office.

As chairman of the M.T.A., he has been in charge of a complex agency operating various transit facilities in New York City and the suburbs, including the city's Transit Authority, which operates the subways; the Manhattan and Bronx Sur-

face Transit Operating Authority, which operates the bus lines; the Staten Island Rapid Transit commuter railroad; the Long Island Rail Road; the Hudson, Harlem and New Haven divisions of Conrail; and the Metropolitan Suburban Bus Authority in Nassau County.

In his letter to the Governor, Mr. Yunich, a former professional baseball player, cited decreases in operating costs for the Transit Authority and said, "The present fare levels can definitely be maintained throughout the current fiscal year to June 30, 1977, and, in all probability, considerably beyond that time to the end of fiscal year 1978."

"By means of attrition, a hiring freeze, reductions in overtime, increases in efficiency and other measures to improve productivity," he continued, "well over \$100 million have been cut out of operating costs in the past year and a half."

Mr. Yunich noted that, last spring, the Transit Authority negotiated a contract with 34,000 employees represented by Transport Workers Union, granting them cost-of-living adjustments in exchange for increased productivity. The contract averted a strike.

Since 1974, the Transit Authority has reduced the number of its employees by more than 4,000, to about 45,000, approximately the size of the work force 10 years ago.

The number of trains has been reduced by 855, to 6,337, during the last two years.

Yesterday, however, Mr. Yunich pointed out that the system included more vehicles and covered more route miles now than it did in 1947 and 1948, when ridership was at a peak of 3.3 billion passengers a year.

Despite new marketing techniques—such as the Shopper's Special and the Culture Loop on city buses, which offer reduced rates on specified routes—ridership has continued to decline, reaching 1.1 billion passengers this year, Mr. Yunich said. The decline has offset many of the economies, because 70 percent of operating costs come from riders' fares.

Mr. Yunich and Mr. Berger have clashed repeatedly as the Transit Authority submitted one plan after another to close budget gaps for the current fiscal year, \$47 million, for the one beginning next July 1, \$67 million.

The latest proposed cuts—on which public hearings will be held next Wednesday—call for the elimination of shuttle services for lower Manhattan and Brooklyn, sharply reduced train lengths during slack periods and increased time between buses during non-rush hours.

Mayor Beame, vacationing in Florida, said he had learned of Mr. Yunich's resignation "with regret."

"He took over the responsibilities of the M.T.A. at a time when fiscal problems were at their height and we can understand the pressures under which he had to operate," the Mayor said in a statement. "We want to express our appreciation for the energy and diligence he exercised in carrying out his important responsibilities."

Matthew Guinan, the president of the Transport Workers Union, said, "We found Mr. Yunich to be a man of integrity and understanding, who was always fair in his dealings with the union."

Robert E. Patricelli, the head of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration in Washington, sent a telegram to Mr. Yunich saying that "your concern for marketing, productivity improvements and quality service was rare in the industry."

School Finance Law Upset on Coast

Continued From Page A1

terminant of how much it can spend for its schools," the court said yesterday. "Only a district with a large tax base will be truly able to decide how much it really cares about education."

In the original suit, Mr. Serrano argued that lower property values led to less money being spent on the education of his children and others who did not have the benefit of living in more affluent school districts.

"The poor district cannot freely choose to tax itself into an excellence which its tax rolls cannot provide," the court said yesterday in its 81-page verdict.

Affirmed 1974 Judgment

In so doing, the State Supreme Court reaffirmed a 1974 judgment by the Los Angeles Superior Court that the passage of two bills by the California Legislature had failed to cure unconstitutional features of the state's school financing system.

The trial court had found that "substantial disparities in expenditures per pupil—from district to district that are the result of differences in local taxable wealth will continue to exist" under the two bills.

Experts point out that it is not the property tax itself that is a fault, but the uneven rates of taxation and the way that the money collected through the tax is spent.

Reform of school financing, therefore, does not necessarily mean the elimination of the property tax. Hawaii is the only state that has no local funding of public schools. It finances them through uniform taxes collected and allocated by the state government.

There are several states, including New York, in which suits that would upset the current method of school finances are pending.

The courts in each state in which a suit is filed will make their rulings independently of what has happened in New Jersey and California, but the expectation is that the two verdicts will promote an atmosphere favorable to reform.

It once appeared that the Federal courts would be the avenue to changing the method of school financing, but a United States Supreme Court ruling in 1973 made it clear that the matter was to be left to the states.

In a 5-to-4 verdict in a case brought in the name of Demetrio P. Rodriguez, the Court held that property taxes that provided more money and better educational facilities for pupils in wealthier districts were not illegal.

Justice Louis F. Powell wrote in the majority decision that the equal protection clause of the Constitution did not require "absolute equality or precisely equal advantages."

The result of the Rodriguez decision

was to take the issue out of Federal hands and to spend that any change would have to come state by state, through statute or litigation.

New Jersey's highest court based its ruling on a phrase in the state constitution calling for a "thorough and efficient education" for each pupil.

The prodding of the court forced New Jersey to adopt an income tax this year to raise money to supplement local property tax revenue in poorer districts. Most districts continue to rely heavily on local property taxes to support their school systems.

Alternatives that the California Supreme Court said would be "workable, practical and feasible" include full state funding with a statewide property tax, consolidating the 1,067 districts into about 500 with boundaries to equalize assessed property value and taxation of commercial and industrial property at the state level rather than by local district.

The basic objection to the present way in which the property tax is used is that a local school district does not have to share with any other district the taxes it collects from wealthy properties. Consequently, the accident geography often determines the value of a child's education.

ARMED FORCES WILL CURB UNDESIRABLE DISCHARGES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The armed forces will stop giving undesirable discharges to enlisted personnel dismissed for misconduct, security reasons or other causes, the Pentagon announced today.

But enlisted men and women ousted from the service under those conditions will still get a certificate of discharge under other than honorable conditions.

A Pentagon spokesman said the move would put enlisted personnel on the same footing as officers. The change will become effective New Year's Day.

More than 500,000 persons who have received undesirable discharges since 1948 will be eligible for a change in their status. About 173,000 of them were administratively discharged during the Vietnam war.

Defense officials have testified in Congress that the undesirable discharge has been recognized as a liability to both the individual and the military services.

However, the spokesman acknowledged that a discharge under other than honorable conditions still represents a blemish on an individual's record that could affect that person's ability to get a job.

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Yunich Quits as M.T.A. Chairman; Denies Being Pressured by Carey

Continued From Page A1

Yunich had already raised the fare from 35 cents to 50 cents in 1975.

Questioned about Mr. Yunich's resignation while attending funeral services for Alex Rose, a co-founder of the Liberal Party, the Governor said that he had not expected it and that he might take a month before naming a successor. He noted that he planned to confer with Mayor Beame and county executives before making a selection.

Governor Carey said later that Mr. Yunich "is to be commended for his sincere efforts to improve the operations of the M.T.A." He added, however, that "there are serious concerns about its financing, its structure, its responsiveness to the people of the region."

Mr. Yunich, describing "a lack of cooperation" from Albany as a source of problems, said yesterday that he had never met with the Governor, although he had met three times with President Ford and many times with Vice President Rockefeller.

"It was not from lack of effort on my part," he said. "I've called him [the Governor]. I've written him. But I've not gotten a response."

Mr. Yunich announced his resignation during a news conference at the M.T.A.'s offices at 1700 Broadway. He read the letter he had sent to the Governor and repeatedly affirmed that his decision had been voluntary.

"I have proven my conviction that sound management concepts can be made to work in the public sector, thus fulfilling my personal response to the challenge extended to me," he read from the letter.

"I have guided the M.T.A. through a very difficult period, moving people on time, efficiently and courteously, when services were crumbling," he continued. "Morale among the staff is high. And now we are entering a new period of hope for all New Yorkers. Therefore, I have now determined that this is an appropriate time for me to step aside and to return to the private sector."

Asked what he would do after leaving the M.T.A., Mr. Yunich responded with a gibe at Stephen Berger, the executive director of the state's Emergency Financial Control Board and a sharp critic of Mr. Yunich.

"I have a beautiful home in Barbados," Mr. Yunich said with a smile. "Two weeks ago, after the city's Transit Authority proposed the curtailment of services to cut \$30 million from its budget, Mr. Berger said, 'David Yunich came back from vacation—they're cutting off the trains and now he can go back to Barbados.'"

Mr. Yunich denied that Mr. Berger's criticism had helped push him from office. "He described Mr. Berger's attacks on his managerial capacities as part of an unannounced campaign to become the city's next Mayor. Mr. Berger now is vacationing out of the country and could not be reached for comment."

Mr. Yunich's term as chairman would have expired in 1981, but an adviser to the Governor observed yesterday that he should have submitted his resignation as soon as Mr. Carey took office.

As chairman of the M.T.A., he has been in charge of a complex agency operating various transit facilities in New York City and the suburbs, including the city's Transit Authority, which operates the subways; the Manhattan and Bronx Sur-

face Transit Operating Authority, which operates the bus lines; the Staten Island Rapid Transit commuter railroad; the Long Island Rail Road; the Hudson, Harlem and New Haven divisions of Conrail; and the Metropolitan Suburban Bus Authority in Nassau County.

In his letter to the Governor, Mr. Yunich, a former professional baseball player, cited decreases in operating costs for the Transit Authority and said, "The present fare levels can definitely be maintained throughout the current fiscal year to June 30, 1977, and, in all probability, considerably beyond that time to the end of fiscal year 1978."

"By means of attrition, a hiring freeze, reductions in overtime, increases in efficiency and other measures to improve productivity," he continued, "well over \$100 million have been cut out of operating costs in the past year and a half."

Mr. Yunich noted that, last spring, the Transit Authority negotiated a contract with 34,000 employees represented by Transport Workers Union, granting them cost-of-living adjustments in exchange for increased productivity. The contract averted a strike.

Since 1974, the Transit Authority has reduced the number of its employees by more than 4,000, to about 45,000, approximately the size of the work force 10 years ago.

The number of trains has been reduced by 855, to 6,337, during the last two years.

Yesterday, however, Mr. Yunich pointed out that the system included more vehicles and covered more route miles now than it did in 1947 and 1948, when ridership was at a peak of 3.3 billion passengers a year.

Despite new marketing techniques—such as the Shopper's Special and the Culture Loop on city buses, which offer reduced rates on specified routes—ridership has continued to decline, reaching 1.1 billion passengers this year, Mr. Yunich said. The decline has offset many of the economies, because 70 percent of operating costs come from riders' fares.

Mr. Yunich and Mr. Berger have clashed repeatedly as the Transit Authority submitted one plan after another to close budget gaps for the current fiscal year, \$47 million, for the one beginning next July 1, \$67 million.

The latest proposed cuts—on which public hearings will be held next Wednesday—call for the elimination of shuttle services for lower Manhattan and Brooklyn, sharply reduced train lengths during slack periods and increased time between buses during non-rush hours.

Mayor Beame, vacationing in Florida, said he had learned of Mr. Yunich's resignation "with regret."

"He took over the responsibilities of the M.T.A. at a time when fiscal problems were at their height and we can understand the pressures under which he had to operate," the Mayor said in a statement. "We want to express our appreciation for the energy and diligence he exercised in carrying out his important responsibilities."

Matthew Guinan, the president of the Transport Workers Union, said, "We found Mr. Yunich to be a man of integrity and understanding, who was always fair in his dealings with the union."

Robert E. Patricelli, the head of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration in Washington, sent a telegram to Mr. Yunich saying that "your concern for marketing, productivity improvements and quality service was rare in the industry."

School Finance Law Upset on Coast

Continued From Page A1

terminant of how much it can spend for its schools," the court said yesterday. "Only a district with a large tax base will be truly able to decide how much it really cares about education."

In the original suit, Mr. Serrano argued that lower property values led to less money being spent on the education of his children and others who did not have the benefit of living in more affluent school districts.

"The poor district cannot freely choose to tax itself into an excellence which its tax rolls cannot provide," the court said yesterday in its 81-page verdict.

Affirmed 1974 Judgment

In so doing, the State Supreme Court reaffirmed a 1974 judgment by the Los Angeles Superior Court that the passage of two bills by the California Legislature had failed to cure unconstitutional features of the state's school financing system.

The trial court had found that "substantial disparities in expenditures per pupil—from district to district that are the result of differences in local taxable wealth will continue to exist" under the two bills.

Experts point out that it is not the property tax itself that is a fault, but the uneven rates of taxation and the way that the money collected through the tax is spent.

Reform of school financing, therefore, does not necessarily mean the elimination of the property tax. Hawaii is the only state that has no local funding of public schools. It finances them through uniform taxes collected and allocated by the state government.

There are several states, including New York, in which suits that would upset the current method of school finances are pending.

The courts in each state in which a suit is filed will make their rulings independently of what has happened in New Jersey and California, but the expectation is that the two verdicts will promote an atmosphere favorable to reform.

It once appeared that the Federal courts would be the avenue to changing the method of school financing, but a United States Supreme Court ruling in 1973 made it clear that the matter was to be left to the states.

In a 5-to-4 verdict in a case brought in the name of Demetrio P. Rodriguez, the Court held that property taxes that provided more money and better educational facilities for pupils in wealthier districts were not illegal.

Justice Louis F. Powell wrote in the majority decision that the equal protection clause of the Constitution did not require "absolute equality or precisely equal advantages."

The result of the Rodriguez decision

was to take the issue out of Federal hands and to spend that any change would have to come state by state, through statute or litigation.

New Jersey's highest court based its ruling on a phrase in the state constitution calling for a "thorough and efficient education" for each pupil.

The prodding of the court forced New Jersey to adopt an income tax this year to raise money to supplement local property tax revenue in poorer districts. Most districts continue to rely heavily on local property taxes to support their school systems.

Alternatives that the California Supreme Court said would be "workable, practical and feasible" include full state funding with a statewide property tax, consolidating the 1,067 districts into about 500 with boundaries to equalize assessed property value and taxation of commercial and industrial property at the state level rather than by local district.

The basic objection to the present way in which the property tax is used is that a local school district does not have to share with any other district the taxes it collects from wealthy properties. Consequently, the accident geography often determines the value of a child's education.

ARMED FORCES WILL CURB UNDESIRABLE DISCHARGES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The armed forces will stop giving undesirable discharges to enlisted personnel dismissed for misconduct, security reasons or other causes, the Pentagon announced today.

But enlisted men and women ousted from the service under those conditions will still get a certificate of discharge under other than honorable conditions.

A Pentagon spokesman said the move would put enlisted personnel on the same footing as officers. The change will become effective New Year's Day.

More than 500,000 persons who have received undesirable discharges since 1948 will be eligible for a change in their status. About 173,000 of them were administratively discharged during the Vietnam war.

Defense officials have testified in Congress that the undesirable discharge has been recognized as a liability to both the individual and the military services.

However, the spokesman acknowledged that a discharge under other than honorable conditions still represents a blemish on an individual's record that could affect that person's ability to get a job.

The move leaves unchanged bad conduct or dishonorable discharges which may be issued after court-martial proceedings. Nor is there any change on the rules for issuance of honorable or general discharges for those who perform "successfully in the service of their country," the spokesman said.

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